Maple Orchard

An Independent Apple User Group Publication

LOGIC
An Apple User Group

January/February 1990
Volume 10 Number 1
$3.50 in Canada

TENTH ANNIVERSARY

Maple Orchard
An Independent Apple User Group Publication
LOGIC HAS A NEW PROJECTOR!
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- *PROSEL FOR THE APPLE IIGS*
- *MISTAKES MAC OWNERS MAKE*
- *ADOBE TYPE MANAGER*
- *THE RUMOUR MONGER*

and much more!

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Maple Orchard is mailed to all LOGIC members as one of the benefits of membership.

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Send submissions for Maple Orchard on Macintosh or Apple II diskette in ASCII text format, to the LOGIC address shown above. Electronic submissions should be uploaded to the Maple Orchard Round Table on the LOGIC BBS. Newsletter exchange requested — send your request Attn. Sid Stulberg.

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FROM THE EDITORS

by Rob Whitelock and Glen Denyer

Welcome to Volume 10! This issue of Maple Orchard marks the tenth year of publication, and heralds a number of changes as well. Jim Ferr has departed as Managing Editor, and all of us at LOGIC want to thank him for his tremendous efforts in making MO a first class publication. Among his many accomplishments was maintaining a fairly tight production schedule and actually printing six issues in the calendar year: Something that has been missing for a while. We wish Jim well as he concentrates his efforts on his programming, and hope that he hasn't gone too far away!

The editorial tasks have been passed on to not one or two, but three individuals, and we are looking for a fourth. Glen Denyer and Rob Whitelock are Co-Editors, while Ken Cohen has taken up the task of Layout. For the time being Sid Stulberg has agreed to handle Advertising, but would prefer that someone else take care of it. Advertising is an extremely important part of this team. Even though about 50% of member fees are used to pay for Maple Orchard's publication and mailing costs, they are not enough. Short falls in revenue have led to some of the changes which you are seeing with this issue.

For the past year Maple Orchard has been produced by printing on a Linotronic printer and enclosed in a two colour cover. These professional services have been deemed by the Directors to be more costly than LOGIC can currently afford, and so have been dropped. Camera-ready copy is now being produced on LOGIC's own (borrowed) LaserWriter, and the cover is once again black-only. It is hoped that these changes will make better use of your annual fees without lessening your enjoyment of Maple Orchard.

Other changes are in the works as well. In December of 1989 LOGIC became a member of the MUG News Service. This user group association distributes high quality journal and newsletter articles electronically which can be reprinted in member publications. This issue of Maple Orchard includes articles on the Adobe Type Manager, Word Tips and common mistakes made by new Macintosh users, which originated with the MUG News Service. Original Maple Orchard articles will be submitted to the MUG News Service for inclusion on their disks and bulletin boards. As a result, the many high quality articles published in Maple Orchard will receive continent-wide distribution and publication.

Our commitment remains to our members, however. Our first priority will continue to be the publication of member-generated articles. In an effort to assist those of you who like to contribute, we are hoping to publish a list of themes for the remaining issues for the calendar year 1990 in our next issue, along with submission deadlines. The keystone of our success remains the contributions of our members, and we invite as many submissions (articles, reviews, original cartoons or art work and letters) as you care to send. Articles can be uploaded on the BBS in the Maple Orchard Roundtable, or they can be sent on disk (Apple II or Macintosh formats; text (ASCII) files only please) to LOGIC's post box listed on the masthead. You can also contact the editors directly: Glen Denyer can be reached as DYER on the LOGIC BBS. Rob Whitelock can be contacted via the LOGIC BBS (RWhitelock), GEnie (R.WHITELOCK) or c/o General Delivery, Wiarton, Ontario, N0H 2T0. Ken Cohen's LOGIC BBS email address is KENCOHEN, and you can mail or deliver to him at 80 Richmond Street West, Suite 200, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2A5.

Remember that the more you contribute, the better we will be! Enjoy!

LOGIC Special Offer:

Bulk 3.5 inch Diskettes by Sony

10 per box; Labels Included.
$20.00 per box

Bulk 5.25 inch Diskettes

10 per box; Labels Included.
$6.00 per box

8% Ontario retail sales tax. included in prices.
Shipping: $2.00 per order.
To order, please use the form on page 29 of this issue, or submit your order by the LOGIC BBS.

This Space For Rent

In Maple Orchard, your ads reach hundreds of Apple II and Macintosh computer enthusiasts.

Full page	7.5 x 9"	$125
Two thirds	5 x 9 or 7.5 x 6"	$100
Half page	3.25 x 9 or 7.5 x 4.5"	$80
One third	7.5 x 3 or 2.5 x 9"	$60
Quarter page	3.25 x 4.5 or 4.5 x 3.25"	$45
Eighth page	1.625 x 4.5 or 4.5 x 1.625"	$40
Bus. card	2 x 3.5"	$35

Camera-ready copy is required for commercial ads.

Call Sid Stulberg at (416) 245-1549 for complete details.

APPLE II MEETING COMMITTEE REPORT

by JIM LOW

Your Apple II meeting committee has been listening to comments from members and has come up with what we feel is a good selection of topics for the next few months. These meetings will address the interests and needs of all Apple II users, from the earliest II to the latest IIgs.

The January 16 meeting is our next scheduled "Member's Night." If you have something to share with others or if there is something you would like to see, please let one of the committee members know. For those who don't know: Member's Night is a semi-annual event when members get a chance to spend 10 to 15 minutes each describing uses they make of their computers.

We are planning a telecommunications program for the February 20 meeting. Need to know how to upload and download? Can't figure out how to "unpack"? Want to know how a BBS works? Come on out and get answers to these any many other questions about telecommunications.

The meetings start at 7:30pm. However an informal "Apple II Fundamentals" session is held starting about 7:00pm before most Apple II meetings. This is a chance to discuss with session leaders various fundamental questions about Apple II hardware and software. Disk sales occurs between 7:00 and 7:30 and after the meeting.

Naturally, late-breaking developments can result in last minute changes to meetings, so call the LOGIC hot-line at 323-0828 to get the latest information on meetings.

Looking Back At the August meeting, David Hudon of Claris and James Christopher of Apple Canada gave a presentation on the new AppleWorks 3.0. This meeting generated considerable interest and there were many questions and comments from the members. This major revision sure adds a lot of new features, as described in the last issue of Maple Orchard. Apple also made an announcement of an upgraded IIgs the day of the meeting, which James Christopher discussed.

The September meeting was the Annual General Meeting, and was followed by a program on Genealogical Computing, presented by Lynn Morgan, a professional Genealogical Computing consultant and teacher. The use of "Family Roots" on both the Apple II and Mac was shown.

In October, several members spoke on programming. Speakers were Jim Low, who explained how to prepare a bootable disk and write your first BASIC program, Jim Ferr, who introduced and described assembler programming, and Ron Lewin, who demonstrated Micol BASIC for the IIe and IIgs. After the formal part of the meeting, Glen Lalonde discussed compilers for those who were interested. Prior to the meeting, Jim Low conducted the informal "Apple II Fundamentals" session, where the topic of subdirectories was introduced and discussed.

The November meeting was presented by the AppleWorks SIG, hosted by Ian Harvie. Speakers were: Ray Collins, on how to use AppleWorks; Robert Rutkay, on Macros; Gord Orriell gave a Database demonstration; Ian Harvie discussed spreadsheets; and Robert Sutherland discussed RepairWorks. Prior to the meeting, Robert Sutherland conducted the informal "Apple II Fundamentals" session, where the topic of Apple II slots was discussed..

The December 5 meeting continued the practice of being a combined Apple II and Macintosh meeting. This varied from our usual games and entertainment night and was designed as more of a social evening. Several computers were set up with different demonstrations and hands-on use being carried on concurrently.

Do you have ideas for meetings? Please let us know. We are also looking for more members to serve on the Apple II meeting committee, so please let us know if you can help. The committee members are: Jim Low, Glen LaLonde (co-chairmen), Robert Sutherland. You can reach Jim at 690-3943, Glen at 420-8053, and Robert at 465-2945.

Robert and Jim are retiring from this committee, and new volunteers are needed to join the Apple II Meeting Committee. Call one of the members above to offer your help. We will help you get started.

Claris Introduces AppleWorks 3.0 and AppleWorks GS 1.1

by Rob Whitelock

In the Fall of 1989, Claris International introduced major upgrades to both AppleWorks and AppleWorks GS. AppleWorks 3.0 was designed in association with Beagle Bros Inc. It adds spelling checking, incorporates a variety of patches that have become popular on previous versions and extends the capabilities of the word processing, data base and spreadsheet modules.

AppleWorks GS version 1.1 has been designed to improve the overall performance of the program. Claris claims that it loads eight times faster than its predecessor. Version 1.1 includes an enhanced ImageWriter printer driver that improves printing speed. It runs under System 5.0, which is included.

AppleWorks 3.0 has a suggested retail price of $343 Canadian, while AppleWorks GS 1.1 is $412. Registered owners of previous versions of AppleWorks can upgrade to AppleWorks 3.0 for $99 Canadian, while the upgrade for AppleWorks GS for owners of AppleWorks GS 1.0 costs $39.95.

In addition to these upgrades, Claris has announced a special purchase price for members of user groups like LOGIC. While the upgrade price for registered owners of AppleWorks remains $99, user group members who do not own AppleWorks can purchase AppleWorks 3.0 for $129 Canadian. Send your LOGIC membership number, along with your name, address and telephone number to:

Bowdens
624 King Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, M5V 2X9
1-800-668-8948
Attn: Claris AppleWorks 3.0 Upgrade

Upgrades are available for $99 by sending in your original AppleWorks disks. In either case, you must include an additional $5.00 for shipping and handling. Prices are good until January 31, 1990.

LOGIC HELP LIST

LOGIC maintains a listing of members who are willing to help other members with hardware/software questions. Please observe the following rules when calling a LOGIC Helper:

- Phone during the evening hours, (7-9 pm) unless otherwise specified.
- You must be a LOGIC member (and don't be offended if you're asked!).
- Remember that they are volunteers. At worst, the advice is worth what it costs you. At best, it can more than pay the cost of your membership.

More volunteers are needed NOW. If you have a particular interest or area of expertise, please consider sharing it with others. Call Sid Stulberg at (416) 245-1549 and let him know. He'll pass it on to the editor.

Blair Angus, 281-2920
Apple IIGS, Telecommunications, Applesoft Programming, LOGIC BBS.

Geoff Gaherty, 922-3399
(9am-5pm, Mon-Fri) Macintosh, Telecommunications, File transfers, LOGIC BBS.

Tom Klein, 783-4952
Communications, Hardware (elementary), printers, new users.

Jim Low, 690-3943
Geneaology (Family Roots), AppleWorks (database/word processing only), AppleSoft.

Sid Stulberg, 245-1549
Publish It! (For the II family).

Peter Pundy, 754-0009
Mac, PC enquiries
7-9 pm

Duncan McLaren, 253-5984
Excel, MS-Works, other business formats, 6-9 pm

Ron Harding, 831-8996
Apple IIGS, AppleWorks 3.0
M-F 6-10pm; Sat/Sun Noon-6pm

Ronald Thompson, 728-1905
AppleWorks, MouseTalk, Access II, Elementary PC problems, Lotus 1-2-3
6-9pm

Special Interest Groups (SIGs)

If you have a special interest, then one of LOGIC's SIGs may be for you. Here is a list of the current SIGs and their chairpersons. If you have a special interest not covered by one of these then perhaps you would like to start a new SIG. If so, please let one of the Directors know.

Appleworks	**Ian Harvie 266-6647**
Telecommunications	**Don Epstein 881-0532**
The Apple IIgs	**Blair Angus 281-2920**
Hardware	**Tom Klein 783-4952**

If you own a Macintosh...
We can provide assistance in setting up your hardware, advice on choosing software, and personalised training in its use. And, we will do it in your own office or home, at your convenience! We can also laser-print your documents.

If you own another computer...
We can transfer files and data of all kinds between it and the Macintosh, and produce laser-printed output.

If you are buying a computer...
We will be happy to help you choose your computer and software, and set it up for you.

Geoff Gaherty Computer Communications
1365 Yonge Street, Suite 204
Toronto, Ontario M4T 2P7 (416) 922-3399

OUR MEMBERS SPEAK UP

BY SID STULBERG
LOGIC GENERAL MANAGER

Our membership application contains a section which asks our members for their suggestions and criticisms. We hope that you will find them interesting and informative.

MBR: Get a meeting location with parking. F.L., Etobicoke, Ont.

LOGIC: There is ample parking at the North York Community Centre which is located at the corner of Yonge Street and Park Home. Park Home is 6 blocks north of Sheppard Avenue and runs west off Yonge Street. Go west on Park Home one block to Beecroft and turn south. There is an outdoor parking lot on Beecroft as well as the entrance to underground parking in the Centre. Underground parking costs $1.50 for the entire evening, after 6 pm.

MBR: I would like to see a forum to express opinions on general issues. I would also like to see a programming SIG. S.W.G., Woodbridge, Ont.

LOGIC: The BBS has a General Discussion forum on the General RT, the Apple II RT, the Mac RT and the Directors RT. Members have read/write access to all RTs except the Directors RT where members have "write only" access. Your comments and opinions are always welcome. As for a programming SIG, since LOGIC is a volunteer, non-profit organization, we must rely on voluntary participation to run the various SIGs. Do we have any takers?

MBR: The disk library stocks should be checked regularly for both formats (3.5 and 5.25). I tried to get Personal Newsletter Demo for over 4 months at the meeting and was told that there wasn't any. However, once Sid Stulberg took over, I got my copy immediately. Good going, Sid. As for Apple II machines, could we see some more support for those who own II+ and IIe machines? I liked the presentations by Apple Canada and Claris of the Video Overlay Card and Appleworks 3.0 and I'm going to miss Keith Falkner's little pre-meeting forums on disk drive maintenance, etc. Anyway, thank you for letting me vent my spleen and I'll see you at the meetings. F.V.K., Willowdale, Ont.

LOGIC: Thank you for those kind words (blush). We are sure that the disk libraries, both Apple II and Mac, are in good hands and that our members will get excellent service both at the meetings and via mail orders. We intend publishing an increasing number of articles about the good old Apple IIs in Maple Orchard. We need volunteers on the Apple II Meeting Committee. If you are interested in contributing to your club, please let me know. We will all miss Keith Faulkner who has moved to Florida. We wish him well.

MBR: You're great as you are. Maybe some more P.D. disks. G.V., Montreal, Que.

LOGIC: Boy, these compliments are starting to go to our heads (both of them) or is it the wine we had with our dinner tonight? Although we download a few hundred files a month from the major commercial BBSs, only a relative few are worthwhile keeping. But, we'll surely keep trying.

MBR: I've learned enough lurking on the BBS to justify two years' dues. G.T., Toronto, Ont.

LOGIC: So how come you renewed your membership for only one year Geoffrey (grin)?

MBR: It would help to have the occasional meeting on a night other than Tuesday. I can't make any of then on Tuesday because I am in the North York Symphony and we rehearse every Tuesday evening. L.P., Toronto, Ont.

LOGIC: We are always very sorry to learn that a member wants to attend meetings but is unable to do so because of other commitments. But, like our member, we cannot change the meeting nights because we must book the auditorium for the same nights at least a year in advance.

MBR: Provide user newsletters from the larger users groups. Good software library and BBS. Meeting presentations could be better (more demonstrations of software, old and new, by individuals who know helpful tips.) Have a disk of the month highlighted. More company presentations and group discounts on hardware, software and peripherals. Apple should present at least 3 times per year. J.P., Maple, Ont.

LOGIC: Maple Orchard's editors now intend to reprint articles from other User Group newsletters and magazines which should provide a greater variety of articles and helpful hints. We are also planning a regular "disk-of-the-month" offer. If our members would suggest which software they would like to see demonstrated, it would help us a great deal and we promise that we will do our best to oblige. Also, you should begin to see an increasing number of special offers and dealers discounts for LOGIC members.

PLEASE NOTE:

Logic has made significant progress during the past year. But this is just the beginning.

For example, we are starting 1990 with a major improvement to our meeting presentations. I'm sure that those of us who have suffered these many years with the "Green Monster" projector will not mourn its passing. We have sent THE GREEN MONSTER PROJECTOR to "projector never-never land". **LOGIC IS NOW THE PROUD OWNER OF THE NEWEST AND FINEST IN PROJECTOR TECHNOLOGY: A BRAND NEW KODAK DATASHOW 480 PROJECTOR TABLE AND A BRAND NEW KODAK OVERHEAD PROJECTOR.**

And this is just the beginning. Keep watching for more great things in 1990. Please keep sending us your suggestions and comments, either via the BBS or by mail.

AN INTRODUCTION TO HARD DRIVES AND THEIR USES

BY RICHARD THOMAS

A hard disk is just another type of informational storage device similar to a floppy disk except that, as the name implies, the storage media is not a thin vinyl disk, but a thicker metal one. Furthermore, a hard disk is not removable from the disk drive as is a floppy, but is permanently fixed within the drive. Also unlike a floppy disk, the hard disk is kept constantly spinning within the drive, usually at about 3,000 RPM's. Hard disks are considerably faster than are floppies, the rapid rate of rotation being one of the main reasons; since the disk is spinning so rapidly at all times, access to any particular part of the disk, as well as actual reading or writing operations, is much faster.

Besides their greatly increased speed over floppy drives, the biggest advantage to having a hard disk drive is the great convenience that their large storage capacity affords. A double sided 3.5 inch floppy disk can only hold about 0.8 megabytes of information. The standard for hard disks these days, on the other hand, is around 21 megabytes (although 5, 10, 40, 80 and more megabyte hard disks are also available)! Obviously, with this much storage capacity, everything you use, including both programs and data files, can probably be put on one disk, eliminating the need to ever swap a floppy again!

Of course, all this speed and convenience comes at a price. The average cost of a 0.8 megabyte floppy disk is $2.00, or $2.50 per megabyte, whereas the average cost of a 21 megabyte hard disk is around $750 or $35.71 per megabyte! Also remember that a hard disk cannot be removed from the drive—once it's filled up, you have to buy a whole new drive. So, a hard disk tends to be a great convenience for those who wish to pay for it. Of course, if you are in the habit of creating data files larger than 800K (0.8 megabytes), then a hard disk becomes a necessity.

Even if you have a hard disk, you still cannot forget about floppies. A hard disk can become damaged and unreadable, just like a floppy (except the consequences are much more severe since you can potentially lose so much more data!) You therefore must still back-up everything onto floppy disks, regularly! Many hard disks come with their own back-up utilities which aid in this task, automatically backing up files meeting a criteria specified by you, such as everything which has been modified within the last week. There are also many generic back-up utilities, including some in the public domain.

Bernoulli Drives One of the main drawbacks of a hard disk is that it is not expandable. As mentioned, once it fills up, that's it. They are also not that portable or easily locked away in a filing cabinet if you are using one in a multi-user situation, such as in an office, and you don't want someone else playing with or messing up your data. If these kinds of problems plague you, then you may wish to consider a Bernoulli drive.

Although a Bernoulli drive is not really a hard disk, it is functionally very similar. Instead of using a hard plated media, Bernoulli drives use 8 or 5 1/4 inch floppies held in special removable cartridges. Each cartridge is capable of holding either 10 or 20 megabytes of data (depending on the type you get). The cartridges are inserted into a disk drive, just like 3.5 inch floppies. Unlike 3.5 inch drives, however, the disk is kept constantly spinning at a very high rate of speed. Because of this, and the unique method in which the drive itself works (based on the Bernoulli principle of fluid dynamics), the Bernoulli drives are comparable to hard disk drives in speed and more reliable! Furthermore, when a disk fills up, just remove it and put in a new one. You can also easily back up one disk to another (instead of using 3.5 inch floppies), and you can easily remove your disk and lock it away for safe keeping. A new 20 megabyte cartridge sells for around $66, or only $3.30 per megabyte!

Unfortunately, Bernoulli drives are very expensive. They come in both single and double drive versions, ranging in price from $1,400 for some 20 megabyte, single drive models, to $2,700 for double drive models, each drive holding 20 megabytes. In the past, Bernoulli drives have been rather large and somewhat noisy, but the size and noise level have been decreasing of late. So, if you don't mind the size and the noise and you can afford one and you need disk security, a Bernoulli drive is probably the best way to go.

Using a Hard Disk In use, a hard disk is really no different than a floppy, except you can't eject it and the potential for disaster is far greater if you mess up! If you have a SCSI hard disk (one which connects to the SCSI port on the Mac Plus, SE, or Mac II), you simply turn on the hard disk and then the Mac, and the Mac will boot directly to the hard disk (as long as you have a System folder on it, of course). You then just start working, as though you have one big floppy disk! If you have a hard disk which connects to the external disk drive port or one of the serial ports on the Mac, and you have the old 64K ROM's, then you may need to boot the Mac from a start-up floppy before the hard disk is recognized. If you have an internal hard disk, when the Mac is turned on, it will boot directly to the hard disk.

When turning off a hard disk, you should always do a Shut Down from the Finder. Otherwise, you may find that it takes a considerable length of time for the Mac to boot up the next time you turn it on. This is most noticeable on heavily loaded hard disks. The technical explanation for this is that Shut Down unmounts all mounted volumes. When an HFS volume is mounted (e.g., next boot) and the flag is NOT there (meaning the volume has not been properly unmounted), then the volume bitmap is rebuilt—a potentially time-consuming process. This can take several minutes on a full hard disk. When turning off a Mac connected to a hard disk, always do a Shut

Down from the Finder and turn off the Mac when the message telling you it's safe to do so appears on the screen. Then you may turn off the hard disk (If you have an internal hard disk, forget this second step!) Do not operate a hard disk in a room where smoke or other fine particulate matter is present. Although hard disks have built-in air filters, over time smoke will coat the media with a destructive film, causing permanent damage. Since the read/write heads in hard disks float just above the disk surface, as close as only 0.000025 inches, it does not take much contamination to close the gap and damage the disk.

Never move a hard disk when it is running!

Organizing Files For Maximum Speed The speed with which a hard disk boots is not only dependent upon the type of hard disk you have, but also upon both the number of folders/files on the desktop and the extent to which the System file is fragmented. For faster booting, keep the number of files/folders visible on the desktop low by organizing your software applications and data files in nested folders.

Fragmentation is what occurs when different parts of the same file have to be spread out over the disk in non-adjacent sectors. The System file on a hard disk will become fragmented if it is modified (desk accessories, fonts, etc., are added) after other files are installed on the hard disk. A related problem exists with large application programs transferred to the hard disk after deleting files, which causes new files to be broken up into non-contiguous sectors. To minimize this problem, you should copy your System file to the hard disk before putting anything else on it and install all the desk accessories and fonts into it that you plan to use. Then copy your application programs, followed by your data files. If you notice a slow down in file access as the hard disk becomes full, you may wish to copy everything to floppies, erase the hard disk, and rebuild it from scratch, System Folder first. If you just can't leave your System file alone and don't want to be erasing your hard disk all the time, you might want to create some small dummy files (say about 10K each) right after you first copy the System file to the hard disk. Give them names that show the order of their creation (Dummy #1, Dummy #2, etc.). Then, when you want to make modifications to the System, delete some of the dummy files first (in the order in which they were created) to make room for the modifications. Be sure the amount of space recovered from the deleted dummy files is at least as great as the space taken up by your new additions to the System file. This will help keep the System file in a contiguous section of your hard disk and therefore running faster.

Formatting a Hard Disk With a floppy disk, there is little distinction between the terms formatting and initializing. Formatting of a floppy disk is directly controlled throughout the process by the computer and initialization is automatic. During formatting, all sectors on the disk are written with a special pattern that allows the computer to uniquely identify each track and sector. Floppy disks are not allowed by the computer to have any bad sectors. If a defect is detected during formatting, the Finder will display an error prompt and reject the disk.

Initialization is the process of writing an empty directory to the formatted disk along with boot blocks containing certain information needed by the Finder. A hard disk or floppy can be quickly erased from the Finder without re-formatting. The Finder simply initializes the directory. Although file data will still be intact on the disk as a series of disconnected sectors, the information needed to link the sectors into a contiguous file is erased, making retrieval virtually impossible under HFS. Formatting of a SCSI hard disk cannot be done from the Finder. Instead, a special application program supplied by the hard disk manufacturer must be used.

Unlike floppies, hard disks have a tolerable number of bad tracks—as many as 30 or more. After formatting, bad tracks are identified during a verification phase which scans the disk for defects. A bad track will be flagged by writing a special code on the track (even a defective track is capable of storing some data). At this time, an alternate track is selected to replace the bad one. Later, when the hard disk encounters a track known to be defective, it automatically and very quickly skips to the good alternate track.

Courtesy of

MUG NEWS SERVICE- ONLINE 1989 This article is reprinted from the Texas A&M Intropak, January, 1987.

The AMR 3.5 Disk Drive

An Alternative to Apple's Drive

by THOMAS SMITH

The AMR 3.5" drive is compatible with the Apple 3.5 drive, but at $289.00 it's almost half the price. When I upgraded from my //e to a IIGS I continued to use my Unidisk. I wanted to get an Apple 3.5 drive to take advantage of the better speed and software compatibility but I discovered that I could build a hard drive for almost the same price. My new hard drive made GSing a lot more fun but I still wanted an Apple 3.5.

At $569.00 the ludicrously priced Apple 3.5 was just too expensive and I refused to pay the price. Then I read about the AMR 3.5 on GEnie. It sounded too good to be true. I called Dandam Software and after being assured that it was 100% compatible with my GS I ordered one. It arrived the next day and as promised it works great with my GS. I tested it with all the software I had that would not run from my unidisk like Diversi-Cache, Copy II+ 3.5 bit copy, and Nucleus and I can even format disks with a 2:1 interleave now.

The drive is very quiet: The only time you will hear a sound is when it is ejecting a disk. The drive is the same colour as the GS, with a metal case and good quality cables and connectors. The styling of the drive is different than the Apple 3.5 with the eject button and in-use light mounted below the disk slot instead of next to it. I am very happy with my AMR 3.5 drive and recommend it to anyone thinking of getting an Apple 3.5. The AMR 3.5 will work on an Apple IIGS, Mac, or IIC+ but not on the older //c computers. The drive comes with a one year warranty.

The AMR 3.5 is made by American Micro Research 13505 Yorba Avenue, Unit A Chino, California 91710 U.S.A. (714) 590-3900. It is available in Canada from Dandam Software (519-974-3011) for a price of $289.00.

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SOFTWARE REVIEW

PROSEL 16 FOR THE APPLE IIGS

BY THOMAS SMITH

What is Prosel 16? It is a program selector that replaces Finder, plus a set of utilities. It is also the best software deal in the Apple II world. For $60 U.S. you get the program selector, a disk utility (more powerful than copy II+), a hard disk backup utility, a disk optimizer, a disk repair utility, a block editor, a shell and more. A copy of Prosel 8 (runs under Prodos 8 on all Apple II computers) is also included. Prosel was written by Glen Bredon, an Apple II programming wizard, a person already well known for Prosel 8 and the Merlin family of assemblers.

Like the Apple IIGS Finder, Prosel is used to launch other programs. Unlike Finder, it uses the 80 column text screen. It may not look as nice as Finder on your colour monitor but it is much faster and more powerful. The main screen is made up of three columns of entries. Each entry can be one of three things: an application name, a title, or a subscreen name. Entries can be selected one of three ways: with the arrow keys, with the mouse, or by typing the first letter in the application's name. Applications are added to the screen by using the built in editor that will automatically search the disk and display a list of all the programs. You select the file name and the editor will add it to the list of applications and set the path and prefix for you automatically. The application title defaults to the file name but you can easily change it to anything you like (APLWORKS.SYSTEM can become Appleworks 3.0 on the screen). You can also have Prosel switch your GS to slow speed, purge memory, or turn off your Transwarp GS (if your lucky enough to have one) before running your program. Subscreen entries allow you to switch to a different screen (with more applications) so that all your utilities can be on one screen and all your games on another etc. There is room for up to 51 entries on each screen. Pressing the ESC key on your keyboard takes you to the main menu where you can access the other Prosel utilities.

Selecting U for Utilities on the main menu takes you to a submenu with options to copy, format, erase, or rename volumes and to copy, move, rename, lock, unlock, hide, unhide, delete, exhume, verify, dump, or compare files. You can also sort or compare directories. This is a very complete utility and one of the only ones that is compatible with forked files (which first appeared on System Disk 5.0). Selections can be made with keyboard or mouse in the utilities.

A hard drive without a backup is a disaster waiting to happen. Selecting B for Backup allows you to copy the contents of your hard drive or battery backed RAM disk to 3.5 disks for safe keeping. Should something damage the files on your drive, the files can be recovered from your backup. Backup can work in two ways: full volume/directory and incremental. A full backup will backup everything. After the first full backup you can do an incremental backup which will only backup new files or files that have been changed since the last full backup. Restore also has two modes. You can restore all the files in the backup or you can use selective recover to restore individual files.

Selecting O for Optimizer runs the disk optimizer which can speed up the operation of any disk (hard or floppy) by putting all the directories at the beginning of the disk and moving the blocks of each file together for more efficient access. Optimizing a very fragmented hard disk can take a long time: 3-6 minutes per megabyte. If you use it every few weeks after your full backup it is much faster (around 1 minute per megabyte on my hard drive).

Select V for Volume Repair. Volume repair has four modes: a Test mode reports any errors without altering anything on the disk; a Fix mode that attempts to correct any defects it finds; a Main directory mode that attempts to reconstruct the main directory; and a Bad block mode that scans for bad blocks and, if desired, places them in a bad block file. This utility has saved files from damaged disks for me more then once. It's the next best thing to a backup.

Select Z to run Zap a full featured block editor. It can display a block in HEX, text, or disassembly. It can automatically follow a file or change the startup file embedded in a SYS file. It can search a disk or file for any ASCII string or hex string.

The shell or command line processor is a user-hostile but flexible environment. The shell presents you with a prompt and waits for you to type a command (just like Applesoft at the "]" prompt). The shell was included for people who like that type of interface and for a few things that are more convenient to do from a shell.

User support for Prosel is better than most programs costing several times the price. If you are on GEnie, Compuserve, or AppleLink (if we ever get it in Canada) you can post questions to Glen and get a reply within 24 hours most times. You can also download the latest version of the software. If you use regular post expect a reply as fast (or slow) as the post office can get it to you. If you report a major bug, expect a new version in days, not weeks or months. Updates to latest version by mail are only $10 U.S. The current version is 7.9, but by the time you read this I am sure at least one new version will be released.

If you have a hard drive running on your IIGS, buy Prosel. This is one program you will use every time you turn on your IIGS. Even if you don't have a hard drive and so won't use all of the utilities, it is still well worth buying .

The way Prosel is sold is unusual. It is not sold by normal Apple II software dealers and it is NOT shareware. Prosel is sold and supported directly by Glen Bredon. If you have received your copy any other way, you should have trouble sleeping. You can't say this one is too expensive for what you get.

Prosel 16 Version 7.9 includes Prosel 8 Version 4.0 List price US$60.00. Upgrade from Prosel 8 US$20.00. Add $5 for foreign orders.

Glen Bredon 521 State Rd. Princeton NJ 08540 U.S.A.

(Editor's note: Prosel 8 and 16 are also available from Dandam Software, a LOGIC advertiser.)

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New Office Location

Mistakes Mac Owners Make

BY PHILIP RUSSELL

(The idea for this article came from Ray Holan, writing in NEO Apple Bits. I have taken his "Seven Magnificent Mistakes Mac Beginners Make" and added three more mistakes I think Mac beginners make.)

Here are ten mistakes new Macintosh owners often make:

1. Buying and attempting to learn too many programs at once. Surveys have shown that the average Mac user knows six programs very well, while IBM-PC users tend to know only two programs. OK, so the Mac is easier, but don't cripple yourself by learning all six programs at once. Take it easy and master a couple of simple applications. This will teach you a lot about getting around the Mac keyboard and mouse.

2. Buying new programs rather than using the full potential of those you already have. If you simply operate an application according to what you see in the menus and in the manual, you are probably missing a lot of capability. Almost every Mac program has hidden features, or ways to utilize existing features in imaginative ways. Milk that old program dry before you move on to the promises of new programs.

3. Not analyzing what tasks you will do on your Mac before buying software. If you don't, you may buy an overpriced program, loaded with features, to do some simple task. Data bases are a good example. Microsoft File and Works data bases are more than enough for most data base needs. Buying Helix, Omnis 3 or 4th Dimension for a modest data base is overkill.

4. Getting demoralized by comparing yourself to more experienced Mac users. Everyone out there knows SOMEONE who knows more about the Mac that they do themselves. So what? If you are getting your work done on the Mac, you have nothing to be ashamed of. Mac owners, as a group, are so enthusiastic about their computers that they are more than willing to lend a hand. Not only that, but you probably have enough knowledge to help OTHER, still newer, Mac owners. Get into the give and take. You probably know more about the Mac than you give yourself credit for.

5. Not reading the manual. I know, I know, Mac owners don't have to read manuals. Well, the truth of the matter is that Mac manuals are smaller — much, much smaller — than manuals for IBM-PCs. That doesn't mean you shouldn't read them. I remember months after Aldus released Pagemaker 1.2, I kept running into "power users" of Pagemaker who did not know that depressing the Command key and clicking the mouse moved you back and forth from Fit in Window and Actual Size — a considerable speed aid. I write hint books about the Macintosh, and many, many of the hints come straight out of the manuals — which you macho types decided not to read!

6. Not practicing. Most frustrated Mac owners don't practice enough. I said frustrated, because if you practice, you won't be frustrated. The normal problems of getting up to speed operating a Mac are not beyond anyone of normal intelligence. It just takes practice. Don't only operate your Mac when you have an important task at hand. Practice a few minutes every day one some Mac technique. You might start with keyboard equivalent commands, like practicing using Command/C and Command/V for Copy and Paste without going to the Edit menu.

7. Going it alone. There is so much to know and so much new information coming out, it is hard for one person to keep current. Don't be so prideful that you don't ask for help.

8. Not joining a Macintosh Users Group. This is an offshoot of mistake 7, going it alone. Apple Computer's idea of technical support is to refer you to an Apple dealer. That's support? Well, fortunately for Apple, there are hundred and hundreds of user groups out there. That's where technical support for the Mac really exists. By staying in tune with a user group, you can avoid damaging techniques, overpriced products and unnecessary problems.

9. Not using the "Copy and Play" learning technique. The Copy and Play technique will make you a Mac expert faster than anything else you can do. Copy and play means that you make a fresh copy of the System Folder and application you want to experiment with. Now, with your original safe in your desk drawer, you can do ANYTHING YOU WANT to your copy of that disk. Let's say that you foul up in the worst possible way. What damage have you done? Absolutely none. You simply reinsert the copy disk and erase the contents. Bingo, a fresh new disk to play with. Whenever you are uneasy about something you think you want to do to your disks, like adding new fonts, or trying out new desk accessories, make a copy disk to play with. Doing your experimenting on a copy of your precious application will make you a FEARLESS Macintosh hacker. Trust me, you will learn a lot faster if you use this hint.

10. Not keeping up with System Folder changes. Apple puts out a new System, Finder, and various other System Folder items about twice a year. They say they plan to do that for the foreseeable future. If you are still operating with an outdated System, Finder, Printer drivers, and such, you are working too hard. Keep up with Apple's recommendations as to what System set you should be using on your particular model. Take your original Apple System disk to an Apple dealer and ask for the latest System set. If you want to keep a copy of the old System set, copy it off onto a clearly marked disk before you run to the Apple dealer.

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TRANSFER PROTOCOLS

(MORE TELECOMMUNICATIONS BASICS)

BY MATTHEW MONTANO

Confused about Xmodem, Ymodem, Zmodem, and all those things that make your Apple II work with a modem? It certainly is confusing for the first time modem user, but believe it or not, it is almost logical!

Don't let the word protocol scare you. Much like a set of rules, a protocol is a set system of doing something, like storing or transferring a file. Protocols used by Apple IIs with their modems fall into two categories, transfer protocols and file protocols. Transfer protocols are used when your Apple II is connected to a BBS via a modem and you wish an error free transfer of a file. File protocols are used when your Apple II prepares a file for a transfer to another Apple II.

Transfer Protocols

After the introduction of devices that would allow computers to talk over regular phone lines something was realized: Phone lines aren't perfect. Modems are susceptible to what is called line noise, or imperfections in the actual phone system that cause data received to be not exactly how it was intended to be. When users of early modems (mostly 110 baud devices) wanted to send another user a copy of a file they were at the mercy of the phone company and the quality of the lines. If the file wasn't sent correctly, another attempt was made. This actually was the first transfer protocol.

This wasn't acceptable to most and as a result, a budding CP/M programmer developed an early ancestor of Xmodem. Xmodem (or Modem7, its 7 bit alternative) used a system of packets. 128 bytes were sent through the modem, followed by a set of bytes that were unique to the 128 bytes that were just sent. The receiving system would capture the 128 bytes that the opposite system sent and also capture the few bytes unique to that set of 128 bytes. Using the same scheme that the sending system used to generate the set of bytes, the receiving system would check them as well. If the 128 bytes received matched the set of bytes, then the block was assumed to have been received correctly. The system of checking the 128 bytes versus a few bytes was called the checksum method. For an explanation; imagine taking all 128 bytes, and adding them without concern for carrying digits. If the final result of adding the 128 bytes matched the result that the opposing system sent, then the "checksum" matched, and the block was assumed to have been received correctly. Unfortunately, nothing is perfect, but Xmodem Checksum was better than nothing. There was about a 1/256 chance that a non-matching 128 byte block could generate the same checksum. That 1/256 rate was good but not good enough.

The CRC or cyclic redundancy check is a more advanced method of checking the validity of the received data. Its method is quite advanced and mathematical. It is much more accurate than checksum and modifications such as CRC-16 are used in nearly every transfer protocol today. Much of it shouldn't concern the modem user. All it does is ensure that only correct data is written to disk.

It didn't take long before 300 baud and 1200 baud modems became available at reasonable prices. Xmodem still proved as viable as it did before, but soon people began to notice that even at 1200bps, the time required to check the data's validity took up a higher and higher percentage of the time required to send the file. Generating the CheckSum or the CRC still took the same time, but sending the data took less. In some cases the time actually spent sending the data was equivalent to the time spent checking to see if it was OK. A solution was soon arrived at to alleviate this speed problem. There was no need to only send 128 bytes: Why not send 1024 bytes? Xmodem-1k was the name of this protocol, and it allowed systems running 1200bps and 2400bps modems to operate more efficiently when transferring files. Of course, sending 1024 bytes at a time opened up the possibility of line noise creeping in and causing bad data to be received, thus creating a situation where the checksum (or CRC) didn't match and the 1024 bytes had to be resent. On a bad phone line the situation is deadly: Not even one block can get through successfully. Luckily most communications and BBS programs will stop trying after 10 errors. Fortunately new modems were less susceptible to line noise problems because of the better design of the faster modems.

By 1987 2400bps modems were at a price where people could afford them and 9600bps modems were on the viable horizon, promising line noise free connections and incredible speed. All of these fast modems included internal error checking similar to the CRC error checking of the internal transfer protocols. These internal error checking methods were much faster than their software counterparts, and inherently more complex and efficient. Software authors found that they could rely on the availability of hardware-based error correction for the faster transfers of files. These protocols became known as streaming protocols, where the data was basically sent as fast as it could over the phone line with minimal error checking. There are many different variants, Ymodem-G being one of the more popular modifications.

Along with the introduction of 2400bps and later 9600bps modems, a built in error checking scheme called MNP became available in many modems including the USR Courier HST and USR Courier 2400e as well as the Microcom branded modems. MNP which stands for Microcom Networking Protocols, was a system of different error checking schemes including a data compression scheme as well. The compression scheme worked between the two connected modems, checking the data as it passed through and determining a faster way to represent the same data with fewer bytes and thus less time. 2400bps modems with MNP can sometimes actually transfer information at over 3000bps.

Still up to this point, most transfer protocols were merely modifications and tweaking of the original Xmodem. Some-

thing new was needed and it was developed by Chuck Forsberg. Zmodem was the name of the new protocol. It uses a completely different method of acknowledging the sent data and worked on a variety of different modems and computers. Chuck Forsberg wrote the protocol in "C" allowing quick portability to any machine that used a "C" compiler. It works at nearly 100% efficiency over high speed modems and still provides excellent speeds over 1200bps and 2400bps connections. If the line noise is particularly bad, Zmodem can adapt to the line and send shorter packets, giving a better chance of a particular packet of making it through correctly. Zmodem supports the ability to resume a transfer half way through the file if the connection was accidently dropped during the middle of the previous one. The actual scheme used by Zmodem is very advanced and is well beyond the scope of this article, but is well documented in Chuck's own "C" source code. What does this mean to you?

Interesting question. If the BBS you are downloading from wants to send a file via Xmodem, and the terminal program your using doesn't support Xmodem, you're stuck. Luckily, most if not all communications programs on the Apple II support some form of Xmodem. In most cases they use a variation called AE Xmodem/CRC/ProDOS. The AE prefix means ASCII Express, with ProDOS designating the file system. When ASCII Express entered the Apple II modem community it brought forth a standard that was to stand for many years. It allowed two Apple IIs connected together using this program to exchange files and preserve the file type of the file. IBM compatible machines at the time didn't really have a concept of file types (which is one of the reasons they are so hard to use) and therefore something like this wasn't needed.

Under Apple DOS 3.3, a file could be a AppleSoft BASIC program, an Integer Basic program, a Binary File, a Text file or even a "R" file, i.e. Relocatable. When a file was transferred it would lose this allocation of being a certain type of file. Most communications programs merely stored it as a text file and left it to the user to convert it to the correct file type with complex programs and methods. The AE extension not only sent the file but also sent the file type of the file under the DOS version, and the file type, auxiliary file type and status bits under ProDOS versions. Users now didn't have to go through the painful process of finding a program to change the file type of a downloaded program before they could use it. (Note: A similar design is used with Macintosh files, called MacBinary, it is virtually invisible to users under Macintosh communications programs).

If a BBS was trying to send a file with Xmodem and the AE extension, and the user downloading the file wasn't using Xmodem and the AE extension, it would still work and still transfer the file correctly.

When using an Apple II communications program, it is very likely that it supports the AE extensions built in. Having it built in means less headaches when downloading files and trying to convert them to the correct file type. In the case of ProTERM, you can actually select between the standard (non-AE) Xmodem, the AE DOS extensions, and AE ProDOS extensions, for maximum flexibility when communicating to other CPU types.

To download a file from a BBS, you will more than likely be told what protocol the BBS is sending in, or will be given a choice of protocols. If there is no choice is given, and the BBS doesn't inform you what it is using, it is more than likely going to be sending the file with Xmodem and the AE ProDOS extensions if the BBS running off of an Apple II.

A program called TIC or Talk Is Cheap, which was once shareware and now a commercial product published by Carolina systems and written by Don Elton makes downloading a dream. You merely tell TIC to receive a file and it asks you the name of the file and whether or not to try and make the transfer faster (a technique called Turbo Xmodem). Then TIC automatically determines what transfer protocol the BBS is sending with and receives the file accordingly.

APPENDIX

ProTERM:: ProTERM is published by Checkmate Technologies and is at version 2.1. It usually available for about $100 US through mail order outlets, and at last check was available from Arkon Electronics.

TIC: Talk Is Cheap is published by Carolina System Software, 3207 Berkely Forest Drive, Columbia, SC, 29209-4111. Don Elton is reachable by sending electronic mail to "delton@pro-carolina" from pro-generic.

Apple Access II: Access II is published by Apple Computer and is available from your Apple Authorized Dealer.

Protocol Sources: More detailed information on Xmodem and their derivatives can be found in one of the following locations:

Call Apple - Winter Edition 1989. An article by Michael Fischer discussing Xmodem, Checksum and CRC including sample 6502 source code.

Umodem source code - The "C" source code for Umodem is available from many on-line sources. Umodem implements Xmodem and Ymodem.

Zmodem Source Code - The "C" source code for Zmodem is available from many on-line sources. Machine specific modifications are likely to be included in a packed file. The original source code is written by Chuck Forsberg.

4k-Xmodem - A document describing the specifics of 4k-Xmodem is available from the pro-sol BBS. Pro-Sol is run by Morgan Davis the designer of 4k-Xmodem, author of Modemworks, ProLine and MouseTalk v1.5. Pro-Sol's number is 619-670-5379.

AE Xmodem & MouseTalk - A document describing the Ascii Express extensions to Xmodem derivatives should still be available from United Software Industries. It is likely available from the pro-sol BBS as well (see above). MouseTalk is published by United Software Industries.

GBBS: GBBS is published by L&L Productions, P.O. Box 5354, Arvada, CO, 80005.

If you have any technical questions you can reach me in the following locations:

LOGIC's own BBS, 416-922-1626. The E-mail address is "MONTE".

My BBS, pro-generic, 416-237-0308, 3/12/24/96. My email address is sysop.

Electronic mail:

InterNet: sysop@pro-generic.cts.com (most university computers)

UUCP:...crash!pnet01!pro-generic!sysop

Pro-Line: sysop@pro-generic

SOFTWARE REVIEW

ADOBE TYPE MANAGER

by Doug Miles

Adobe Type Manager (let's call it ATM) brings scalable outline typefaces to the Macintosh screen for the first time, in the form of Adobe PostScript fonts, and allows them to be printed on any Macintosh printer, PostScript or not! The reasonable price adds to the excitement because it brings this capability within reach of the majority of Mac users. We've all seen crisp LaserWriter printout and wished that for ourselves, but most of us could never justify the hefty price tag. Depending on what printer you're using, ATM can bring some or all of that to you at a price you can afford. And it's simply amazing to see the letters appear smoothly on the screen at any size.

In a limited sense, this is a Mac version of Display PostScript, rejected by Apple and embraced by NeXT; but only for text, not graphics. For instance, Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) graphics and documents saved as PostScript code cannot be interpreted, displayed and printed by ATM. And it doesn't support rotated text, or any of the PostScript special effects that some programs offer.

Does ATM give higher quality printing from an ImageWriter II? Despite what the Adobe ads might imply, ATM cannot improve your printer's best resolution; it just allows you to print Adobe PostScript fonts at any point size with equal quality. With an ImageWriter I or II, you still get the same 144 dpi at best. Adobe fonts are not terribly impressive on an ImageWriter except at sizes larger than you usually see in bitmap fonts. There are plenty of high quality bitmap fonts around that print better on the ImageWriter at the usual sizes. So I think ATM is not suited to general-purpose printing of normal text sizes on an ImageWriter.

I've been hearing tales of frustration among dot-matrix printer users trying ATM: It seems the letter spacing is often unattractive. Evidently, dot-matrix printers don't usually print using fractional character widths even if a program supports this feature. Without fractional character widths, I've noted printed results are often lumpy and irregular (even on a LaserWriter) with generally too much space within and between words. There's a limited fix available called Word Mods, by Greg Meece, that makes Word 4.0 print fractional widths to the ImageWriter.

ImageWriter LQ users have long had a sparse selection of decent fonts. Needing an odd-ball 3x bitmap for each printed size, few options existed other than Courier, Times and Helvetica unless resolution was sacrificed. And people with non-Apple 24 pin dot-matrix printers from Panasonic or Toshiba, etc., have been in even worse shape, needing fonts with matching 2.5x bitmap sizes. If you're in this spot, ATM is incredible, marvelous, a major advancement. Test the ATM printout before you buy, though, if possible, to see if the letter spacing looks OK to you.

"Despite what the Adobe ads might imply, ATM cannot improve your printer's best resolution..."

How does it do with other printers? If you have one of the higher resolution non-PostScript printers like the LaserWriter IISC and Hewlett-Packard DeskJet, ATM is a big leap forward. You'll find it indispensable, bypassing the long-standing shortage of suitable bitmap fonts. The IISC has been in the Rodney Dangerfield "got no respect" category, but I think that will change. The IISC now produces IINT results – but faster – on text, for about $2000 less. Properly made bitmap fonts (such as the ones that come with the IISC) print slightly crisper than outlines because the location of each dot is specified; no calculation needed. But of course they take large amounts of disk space and print only in discrete sizes. And, the bitmap fonts can print only up to about 30 points in size without dropping below 300 dpi. With ATM you can fill a page with one smooth letter. Strangely, ATM will not currently work with the H-P LaserJet.

The GCC Personal Laser Printer and Hewlett-Packard DeskWriter have their own scalable QuickDraw outline font technologies – and appropriate fonts from Bitstream and Compugraphic – giving some of ATM's function. For owners of these printers, ATM offers access to Adobe PostScript fonts and the WYSIWYG (What You See is What You Get) screen display; it'd be nice, but maybe not essential.

If you have an Apple LaserWriter or any other printer with genuine Adobe PostScript – not a clone – ATM's primary value to you is in providing the WYSIWYG improvement to your screen with Adobe fonts. That can be very nice. ATM reads the same PostScript download font file you keep in your System folder for nonresident fonts. For the 11 fonts resident in your printer's ROM, you need to add the equivalent download files to your System folder for ATM to work with them. Four of these come with ATM, and the other seven list for $199.

ATM uses only Adobe PostScript fonts. Any existing Adobe font will work, but no other PostScript fonts from other sources, except certain ones from companies who have licensed Adobe fonts for resale or have licensed the encrypted/hinted Adobe Type 1 font technology. After Adobe publishes the previously secret specs for Type 1, said to occur early next year, other companies may produce them too.

Check carefully with your supplier – some will claim their fonts work on any PostScript printer, but ATM isn't "any PostScript printer," it works only with

genuine Type 1 fonts. Right now that includes fonts from Adobe, AutoLogic, and Linotype, and excludes those from Casady, Dubl-Click, etc., and all PD/shareware fonts. Some vendors, like Agfa Compugraphic and perhaps Image Club, market fonts in several formats including Type 1, so again you should order carefully.

ATM ships with four fonts: Helvetica, Times, Courier, and Symbol; the same four as built into the original LaserWriter. You get bitmaps to install in your System and standard PostScript download font files to drag into your System folder.

"ATM isn't 'any PostScript printer', it works only with genuine Type 1 fonts."

Adobe fonts are expensive: from $95 to $240 or so – each! – from Mac Connection, depending on the number of weights and styles included. But the Plus Package is reasonable at $199 (list): This group of seven additional fonts brings your choices up to the same eleven that are built into most PostScript printers. If you want to broaden your choices beyond this level, it will cost you.

Suppose you don't need all those Greek and math characters in the Symbol font. So don't waste disk space on it, right? Then you notice that fifteen of the Greek/math characters in your other fonts don't print right – they come out as jagged scaled bitmaps. Adobe has saved file size in most fonts by not including the PostScript definitions of these characters, just referencing them to the Symbol font. If Symbol is available, then your other font "looks up" the PostScript outline for those fifteen characters from Symbol when needed. If you want to print those particular characters, you need Symbol installed. Without Symbol, you get bitmaps scaled from the screen font. Yuk!

The 10 and 12 point bitmap sizes that Adobe supplies (and suggests installing) are used for screen display in preference to scaling the outline to those sizes. It's faster, and calculating such small sizes would strain the ability of ATM to produce a clean display at only 72 dpi. If you have more bitmap sizes of the font, the screen will prefer to display the bitmaps whenever you choose one of those installed sizes. I think ATM would function fine without any bitmaps, but it needs the font's FOND resource for width tables, kerning info, etc. And the FOND associated with the bitmaps is what puts the font name on your menu.

A cdev, the ATM file is dragged into your System folder and will operate after you restart. You can turn it on and off from the Control Panel DA, and set the size of the font cache. ATM will take about 128K of memory to operate, plus whatever RAM you set aside for its font cache, 96K minimum. Look into a RAM upgrade; you'll need it for System 7 anyway!

There is a slight lag in screen response when changing text from one PostScript font to another, or from one size to another, as the info is read into the font cache. Yes, there's a font cache, which works like the Mac's Control Panel RAM cache, but just for fonts, and it takes some of your RAM to operate. It defaults to 96K, but larger is nicer, resulting in better response and faster printing.

Once a font and size are specified (and in the cache), response to typing is normal at text sizes, still a bit slower for larger text. A 68020 or 68030 Mac has less slowdown effect, as expected. On a Mac Plus or SE, under some circumstances, you might try typing everything in Geneva first for the quicker response, then change to the desired font.

A font menu that displays the font names in their proper fonts, like with MenuFonts, will be slower to display the whole menu. This can be annoying if the menu is long, but MenuFonts is much faster than Suitcase II's similar feature. A reduced page view, such as the print preview features of many programs, is slowed as ATM struggles to calculate and display the tiny text. Reduced views in desktop publishing programs like Ready, Set, Go! and PageMaker should be set to "greek" the text for faster display. Too bad Word can't do that.

Is ATM friendly with other software? ATM works fine with Suitcase II and many other utilities that deal with fonts. But I haven't tried ATM with Juggler, and there are many other utilities I haven't tried. Suitcase II works completely normally, and continues to display the bitmaps, in the installed sizes, when you "Show" a font. MenuFonts works fine, and, as usual, does the menu trick faster than Suitcase. BigCaps works great, and surprisingly fast. Acta, DeskPaint, Easy Envelopes, QuickLetter, etc., all work normally. In fact, ATM is essentially transparent to other programs, just doing its thing and minding its business. An exception: ATM prevents Fontastic Plus from editing any bitmap font, installed or not. Have to turn ATM off and restart.

Some Adobe fonts print with poor letter spacing in programs not supporting fractional character widths. Only a few programs, mostly newer word processors and page layout programs, have fractional character width capability. MacWrite II, WriteNow 2.0, Word 4, PageMaker, Ready, Set, Go!, and some others do have fractional widths, and you usually have to take some action to turn the feature on. Please, turn it on!

The problem arises with certain Adobe fonts in which there's a significant difference between the font family width tables and the character widths set in the individual bitmaps. My impression is that this is more likely among Adobe's newer releases. If a program doesn't read the fractional widths from the tables, it uses the widths from the bitmaps, and then these fonts print with wider and somewhat irregular spacing. I don't know why some fonts are like this.

"ATM works fine with Suitcase II and many other utilities that deal with fonts."

Your programs' Font Size menus generally list only the limited "standard" point sizes; 9, 10, 12 and so forth. Since with ATM you can now display and print Adobe fonts in any point size equally well, most

(continues)

Size menus now are unnecessarily limiting. It's become more important to have a font size choice of "Other." This is nothing new to LaserWriter users, who have been facing this all along. ATM struggles to display (and print) your text to the best of its ability whatever size you choose, and the bigger you choose, the better it looks.

Will System 7 make ATM obsolete? Apple's new "Royal" outline font technology will bring you ATM-like results for free. For Macs with 2 megs of RAM, that is; but 2 megs can be had now for only about $170. To the best of my understanding, System 7 will support existing bitmap fonts, existing PostScript fonts printed to PostScript printers, ATM and Adobe fonts to those printers now supported, and its own QuickDraw outline fonts to almost any printer.

If you want to wait for System 7 to show up, you can avoid the expense of ATM and Adobe fonts. Apple will undoubtedly ship the "basic four" outline fonts with the System, perhaps a few others. Many suppliers are promising that their whole libraries will be available in Royal format almost immediately. Maybe not Adobe, though!

The open format of System 7 outline fonts will mean greater font choices at more reasonable prices, even shareware. The implications of Microsoft's support for this format in the IBM operating system are unguessable, but the potential is enormous. But if you want Adobe fonts scaled on your screen to match your LaserWriter, or if you prefer Adobe fonts on your non-PostScript printer, ATM will be valuable even in System 7.

I think ATM will be recognized as a software landmark; an important turning point toward a new level of WYSIWYG for the Macintosh. A major factor in this importance is the surprisingly low price: $99. If it had been priced upwards of $600 – and it could have been – it would not be so important. Important, yes, but without the same broad impact on the Mac community; just another instance of Adobe price gouging, beyond the reach of "the rest of us." As it is, ATM has caused a lot of excitement and Adobe will sell a lot of copies; likely tens of thousands.

Courtesy of
MUG NEWS SERVICE, 1989

Children's Special Interest Group, Anyone?

I have been giving a lot of thought to forming an S.I.G. for the younger members of LOGIC. It is time we broadened our horizons and entered into the educational field, for, let's face it, computers are here to stay, and any child not familiar with their use and application will be left behind when (s)he enters the job market. Most youngsters show a marked interest in them, but they generally don't go further than playing games, or using Print Shop. With this in mind, I would like to start a group for the youngsters, maybe starting out with telecommunications. (Ever since seeing War Games the interest has increased, at least in my household.) At this point, I don't have a location, other than my own home, and need volunteers to do the teaching. If you are interested, and could volunteer some time once a month (preferably on a Saturday) please let me know, and I will look into obtaining a permit to use one of the local schools. I would also appreciate any other ideas on this subject as to content and location. Kathy Aubrey. (I can be reached at 293-5054.) Thanks.

SPEED NO PROBLEM!

Will Apple Computer ever make a faster (8-10 Mhz) IIGS?!? Ron Bassett Pompano Beach, Fla.

All together now: "Apple does not comment on unannounced products". But, the Apple II marketing people and evangelists we met at the A2-Central Developer's Conference noted the interest in a faster machine, and did not dismiss it. We choose to interpret their release of the revised IIgs as an indication that they will continue to improve the line. What form any future improvements will take is in Apple's hands, and they don't discuss such things in advance. A plentiful supply of fast 65816 microprocessor chips will be needed for the jump to faster IIgs hardware. Apple has to think in terms of hundreds of thousands of these chips in order to be prepared for possible demand. Applied Engineering has even had trouble getting its hands on enough 7 MHz chips to satisfy its TransWarp GS customers, and had to substitute slightly slower 6.25 Mhz versions. Bill Mensch, designer of the 65816 and president and founder of Western Design Center, which licenses the technology to manufacture the chips, may be able to provide some insight into solutions for this problem. He'll be on-line in GEnie's A2PRO real time conference on October 9th at 9:30 EST. We'll report on any pertinent discussions. Trying to compare benchmarks for different architectures of processors is an art. Bill Heineman, who re-wrote Crystal Quest (A2-Central, September 1989) for the IIgs, had this to say on GEnie about his experience: "Answering an earlier message, I thank you for the compliment on Crystal Quest GS. I had a hard time convincing the people at Casady & Greene that the GS has the horsepower to do the game. They said that Crystal Quest slowed to a crawl on the Mac II at 16 Mhz so how could a IIGS with a 2.8 Mhz speed even come close to the speed of a Mac. "The basic problem is that the 65816 is NOT a 68000! To get a rough speed comparison you can use the following. Assume the 65816 has a clock of 1 Mhz. This is the same speed as a 4Mhz 68000 or 68020, 4Mhz Z-80, [or] 4Mhz 8086 and only the 6809 would be 1 Mhz. "So your Mac-Plus at 7.1 Mhz is actually running effectively at 1.8 Mhz. Mac II's at 16 Mhz are running at 4 Mhz. "So all I had to do was improve the code just a little to make a 4Mhz Mac II program run fast on a 2.8 Mhz GS. "Moral: the clock speed you see only tells you the base speed of the processor in question but has no bearing on speeds between different processors. Otherwise how in the world can Crystal Quest GS even hope to keep up with the Mac II version if I had a machine which ran 7 times slower? "Food for thought." Indeed.- DJD

Courtesy of
A2 CENTRAL, 1989

THE MACINTOSH PORTABLE

BY Geoff Gaherty

As part of Apple Canada's new program of supporting user groups, I was recently loaned a "demonstration unit" Macintosh Portable for a few days. I tried using it for all the tasks which I use my non-portable Macs for, in order to evaluate it in a realistic way.

Software compatibility: I had problems running Red Ryder 10.3 (I haven't upgraded to the new version, White Knight 11.0, yet, so can't speak about it). It seemed necessary to send a couple of "AT"s manually before the modem would respond to the commands in my automatic log-on procedures. Also, one of my three-year-old's favourite programs, Alphabet Blocks, lost its voice and the synchronization between sound and graphics. This defect is fairly serious, since the voice-animation synchronization used in this package is becoming more widely used. Finally, almost none of the shareware games I tried ran without problems.

Screen: The last computer I used with an LCD screen was a Tandy Model 100, so I noticed a BIG improvement! However, I found the mirroring effect very disturbing, especially with the small font sizes used in telecommunications. While the screen is visible over a wide angle, small characters are only legible when your eyes are directly perpendicular to the screen. I found I had a lot of glare from lights in the room. After using the screen for an hour or so, I found I started to develop a headache, something which never happens with a normal Mac screen.

Trackball: I HATE it!!! It left me feeling like I was using one of those old Apple II paint programs which used a joystick for input. I found it generally took several tries to get the pointer to move where I wanted it to go, and then trying to pull down a menu while holding the button down with my thumb was agony. And speaking of agony, I'm convinced that I would develop a serious case of carpal tunnel syndrome if I had to use this thing for any protracted period. It's an ergonomic disaster. Consider: when you move a mouse around the desk, you are moving from the elbow and shoulder, using the large muscles of your arm. When you move a trackball, you're using your index finger, and probably making matters worse by having to keep your thumb over the button. Like others who have tried it, I found myself rapidly learning the command-key equivalents for most tasks. I might as well be using MS-DOS.

Portability: As noted elsewhere, with a weight of about 16 pounds, the Macintosh Portable is more a transportable or "luggable." I was able to use it on my lap (which is fairly large!), though having the lead-acid battery at the back left me constantly expecting it to fall off. I tried it in my favourite non-computer working position: in bed with a pile of pillows behind my back. This worked fairly well except that the weight of the back of the computer just above my knees soon became painful, and my wife thought the sound of the trackball was the cat throwing up.

Keyboard: The keyboard is *almost* the same as the main part of the standard ADB keyboard. The return key is a horizontal rectangle rather than L-shaped, with the ↩ key taking the place of the upright of the L. The place where the ↩ key normally lives, just to the right of the space bar, is taken by the enter key (normally on the numeric keypad). The place of the numeric keypad is, of course, taken by the trackball. This brings to four the number of keyboard layouts to be found on currently available Macs; the number of different keyboards seems unnecessarily confusing to someone like myself who must work with all sorts of Macs. But, I guess it's better than the chaos which rules among MS-DOS keyboards.

Summary: Perhaps I've dwelt too much on what I didn't like about the Macintosh Portable. There's no denying it is an extremely elegant and brilliantly designed piece of hardware, and will undoubtedly do very well in the niche it is designed for. But if I had my druthers, I'd go for an SE/30, sacrificing some portability in the interests of utility and speed, and at half the cost!

"I was able to use it on my lap (which is fairly large!)... I tried it in my favourite non-computer working position: in bed... The weight soon became painful, and my wife thought the sound of the trackball was the cat throwing up"

TIPS FOR MICROSOFT WORD

BY CHERYL JENCKS

(Editor's Note: The information provided in this article applies primarily to version 3 of Microsoft Word, which is still in widespread use.)

• • •

The following are tips which will assist anyone using the popular Macintosh word processor Microsoft Word:

• When you print to the LaserWriter, uncheck the boxes "Smoothing" and "Font Substitution" in the Print dialog box. Smoothing is only useful if you are using ImageWriter fonts or MacPaint-type graphics (both bitmapped) in your document. Font Substitution substitutes a LaserWriter font for any ImageWriter font in your document, sometimes unpredictably (you'll get Courier as often as not), and the letter and word spacing will not be as good as if you changed the document to a LaserWriter font before printing. Both options substantially slow down the printing.

• "Fractional Widths" is poorly implemented. This is supposed to allow for better spacing, but right margins of justified text will become ragged.

• "Print Back to Front" should be unchecked if you have one of the new LaserWriters—they output that way already.
If you are printing several documents at once using the "Next File" box in Page Setup, be aware that you shouldn't combine documents that have page numbers using different styles (1, i, a, etc.). All subsequent documents will take the page-numbering style of the first one.

• You can select several documents in the Finder and send them to print using "Print" from the "File" menu. Word 3 will allow you to specify printing options for all of the files at once. Make sure that you only group documents that are of the same orientation (horizontal/landscape or vertical/portrait), however, because all documents will print in the same orientation as the first regardless of the specification in each document's Page Setup dialog box.

• If you need excellent print quality and denser blacks, print two copies of your document. The second usually is better than the first.

• Use tabs rather than multiple spaces wherever possible. What lines up on your screen or on ImageWriter output will not necessarily line up on LaserWriter output.

• If you are going to look at your document in Page Preview, don't bother repaginating it first. Every time you open Page Preview, it repaginates the document (but only as far as the last page you look at). Printing also repaginates your document.

• The Font menu doesn't necessarily contain all the fonts in your System. If you know you have installed a font in your System (e.g., with Font/DA Mover) but you don't see it in the Font menu, call up the Character dialog box (under the Format menu). All fonts in your System will be listed in the lower left-hand corner. To add one of these fonts to the Font menu, type Command–Option–+. Your cursor will change to a large plus sign. Click on the font you want.

• You can search for nonprinting and other strange characters using the following combinations (you get the ^ by typing Shift-6):

tab	^t
return	^p
end of line	^n
white space	^w
(finds spaces, tabs, returns,etc.)	
Clipboard	^c

Use ^c only in the Change To field—this replaces whatever you were searching for with the contents of the Clipboard.

• If you are looking for some other character, you can find out what to use by selecting the character and typing Command-Option–Q. A number representing that character will appear in the lower left-hand corner. For example, a hard space (Command-spacebar) is 202. To search for this character, type ^202 in the Find What field. These also work in the Change To field.

• To see all the styles Word has preformatted, hold down the Shift key when you pull down the Define Styles... menu. This is where you can change Word's default styles for footnotes, page numbers and the like.

• If you use the Outline styles (e.g., level 1, level 2, etc.) for the headings and subheadings in your document, you can create an automatic table of contents using the Table of Contents... dialog box (under the Document menu) and clicking the radio button for Collect Outline. This is much easier than putting the .C. designators around each heading. See the previous tip for how to change the formatting of the various Outline styles.

• If you want to have a title or text start a certain distance from the top of the page, use the Insert Graphics command (Command–I) to create an invisible (nonprinting) box. You can stretch this box to whatever size you want: drag your cursor over the box to select it; click on the little black box in the middle of the bottom of the box or the middle of the right side of the box and drag. The lower left-hand corner of your screen will show you the changing dimension of the box (height or width, respectively) as you stretch it.
For example, if your top margin is 1 inch and you want a title 4 inches from the top of the page, type Command–I. Select the box. Drag the little black box on the lower edge of the box until the dimension indicates "3 in" (4" minus 1" top margin). Type the title on the line below the box.

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HARD DISK HORROR!

BY ROB WHITELOCK

I suspect that sometime later today my heart will return to its normal pace, my breathing will slow and I will begin to react normally to events that surround me. Right now that's not so. You see, my hard disk just crashed, without warning.

It's Sunday, just after the great Friday the Thirteenth virus day in the IBM world. Why anybody would want to sabotage computers on the Bruce Peninsula is beyond me, but I got a call from the Board office on October 12th instructing me to leave our IBM type computers off on Friday. Fortunately, these things don't affect the Mac world.

Or so I thought. Then when I turned on my computer this morning to check the LOGIC bulletin board, it didn't boot up. I knew something was wrong when I first turned it on, because it didn't sound right. Like most tragedies, however, it didn't hit me right away. Where I should have seen a little Mac smiling at me, I continued to see a question mark. I waited... and waited... and waited... Nothing.

Now who would want to get me? I don't hurt anybody. I'm just a quiet little guy that writes things occasionally. I knew, of course, that no virus was responsible for this: My hard drive just developed a sudden yearning for a vacation. I couldn't help but feel a little paranoid, though.

Once the initial horror set in, I tried to shake it off, calm my shaking hands, and find my hard disk manual. It suggested that if the computer wouldn't boot from the hard drive, the System file might be corrupted, and the drive should be accessible by booting another disk. I knew that already: Why hadn't I tried it? Quickly I inserted a bootable disk in my drive, and watched helplessly as it spun to a stop, and Alas! my hard drive icon didn't appear on the desktop.

Back to the manual.

This time, the suggestion was that the SCSI connection might have a problem in it. I have an internal drive that is rather awkward to install (I reviewed it last December in Maple Orchard), and the WORST PART of installing it happens to be getting at the SCSI connecter. This problem made sense to me, because I do tend to travel with my computer a lot (probably 30 000 Km's in the past year). With sweating palms, I reached for my Dove Toolkit and a towel, and started to take my Mac apart.

As I had feared, I had to take the whole *%&^$#%%* drive out in order to get at the SCSI connecter. When I did, there was no discernible looseness. It didn't move or make any noise when I pressed on it, but I pressed anyway. Ditto for every other connecter I could find. Re-installation involved re-connecting the power cord to the internal power supply, so I was careful to press it in well. Removing it required pliers and quite a bit of leverage, so I can't see how it could have been the problem.

I put the tin and paper RF insulator under the motherboard of the Mac, plugged it in, and turned it on. IT WORKED!!! I could hear the drive whirring over the sound of the fan. Up came the start up screen I've grown fond of. I could (and did) back up those files I've been working on and haven't backed up for a while. And this afternoon is going to be given over to backing up the whole drive, because...

"Why anybody would want to sabotage computers on the Bruce Peninsula is beyond me..."

I'm not sure why what happened today happened. I like to fix things, and tend to take lots of things apart that I really probably shouldn't. There are few feelings as maddening as taking something apart, finding nothing obviously wrong, putting it back together, and discovering that it has mysteriously started working again. That's the way I feel right now. My guess is that there's something wrong with the SCSI cable, and I intend to call the manufacturer and get one of those cables sent to me just-in-case. It probably won't cost more that the one-way shipping would, sending the drive on its vacation to Wisconsin.

The moral of the story: BACK UP YOUR HARD DISK REGULARLY.

Hard Disk Horror!- Postscript

I contacted the makers of my hard drive, Ehman Engineering, the day after my traumatic experience. It took them a day to call back, but they did (twice, in fact). When I explained my problem to the technician, I was informed that the probable cause was a flaw that Seagate, the manufacturer of the mechanism, had identified six months earlier. It has to do with the coating on the disk surface. Apparently the head can suck down onto the surface on power down, which prevents the disk from spinning.

When I asked what to do, they asked how long I had had the drive. "Just over a year", I said. "Well, it's out of warranty... it's out of warranty". My alternatives were to keep it as is, or I could trade it in to Ehman for an unspecified amount of money, and buy a new one. "Don't you repair these drives?" I asked. "No... we send anything to be repaired back to Seagate".

I can't say I'm very impressed with the position I'm in. A $600 piece of equipment begins to fail just after its first birthday, and I can't even get it fixed. When I indicated that I'd try living with it for a while, I was told that I could either leave my Mac on permanently or else give it a whack whenever the hard drive failed to power up.

Believe it or not, giving it a whack does solve the problem. I have very serious misgivings about hitting my computer, though. I'll live with it for a few weeks to see how long much of a problem it is, and if it happens more frequently I'll have to see what the exchange price Ehman will give me is.

Moral #2: I guess you get what you pay for.

RAMBLINGS ABOUT COMPUTERS

by JIM LOW

Which is for you: An Apple II, Macintosh, or (shudder!) something else? Let me tell you of my experience, then you can decide what is best for you. Since the 1960's, I have been working in a mainframe environment (ever see an 8K mainframe?). During the late 70's and early 80's, it was fascinating to watch the development of micro-computers, with a feeling they had the potential to be used as tools in support of home and hobby applications. But disillusionment set in when I saw the early micros being pushed as either toys for game-playing or for use by electronic hobbyists. It wasn't until 1983 that I made my first computer purchase: A 2K Timex-Sinclair. It was used to learn BASIC. Within a week, I had to buy the 16K memory expansion and was soon writing useful applications. Within a few months, I needed more power.

By late 1983, I undertook a serious search for a micro-computer that would meet my well-defined home needs and eventual requirements for growth. I was also thinking of something that would be useful to learn on and could advance my long-term career plans. Cost was also a serious consideration. The search narrowed down to three serious contenders: The Commodore 64, the new IBM-PC, or an Apple II. The Commodore had nice colour graphics and sound for games, but that's not what I needed. Games were common, but practical application software seemed hard to find. It also appeared to offer very limited growth potential. The IBM was new and software for home applications was limited. The operating system seemed unnecessarily complex (reminded me of IBM mainframes!). Then I looked at Apple. The new Apple IIe looked great! Business programs and lots of software suitable for home applications existed which could be run by simply placing a disk in the drive and turning on the computer. The computer was designed to allow easy expansion and growth. Unfortunately, the price was beyond my reach. So... I picked up a II+ clone at half the price of the real IIe. It served me well, although I later learned it was a lot of luck, as some clones were real dogs. Over the next few years, this clone expanded to three drives, a modem, and two printers as my needs rapidly advanced. Eventually this computer helped me to produce a 300-page book.

In the meantime, my employer finally decided to get PC's, and I ended up in that field at work. The department went strictly MS-DOS. The more I had to work with it, the more I realized that my decision not to get an IBM-PC for home use was right. Although MS-DOS seemed suitable in the work environment, I could see it was not suitable for home needs. The operating system caused no end of sweat and tears to some staff who had to work with it. The software was big and complex. When I see dBase IV being used as the "tool" for secretaries preparing mailing lists, I am reminded of using an elephant gun to kill a fly. It works, but...

...the Mac is a great computer, but I always go back to my II."

Finally, my needs outgrew the II+ clone. As examples: My 300-page book was spread over thirty files on six disks, and my genealogical database had grown to thirty disks. Even with three 5.25" drives, there was a lot of disk-swapping. The Mac was now available and I considered moving to it, but compatibility with my hundreds of disks of software and data was important. When the IIgs was announced, I immediately knew that was for me. Finally, it was time to move to a real Apple with more memory, speed, and better home applications that wouldn't work on my II+ clone. My gs has kept me very happy and contented, but there was something bothering me. Support for the II line appeared to be diminishing. I had seen the Mac, liked it, and those who switched to Macs kept telling me to switch "and you'll never go back to a II". The argument for switching was that it was now easy to convert all my data with Apple File Exchange and compatibility was no longer a valid excuse.

Although satisfied with my IIgs for home applications, I was concerned that knowledge of this computer would never allow me to make a career change. Finally I decided that, while keeping my IIgs for now, I would borrow money to buy a Mac SE to see "what it was all about" and learn about it so that I could use this knowledge to advance my career.

Well, the Mac is a great computer, but I always go back to my II. Both the Mac and Apple II have advantages and disadvantages. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why the Apple II is not marketed as a business computer, as the Mac is.

Here is what I have discovered. The Mac is great for graphics, and word processing allows you to have many fonts and sizes, but have you noticed how slowly it prints out on an ImageWriter? If you want to stick with dot-matrix, you are limited in the selection of printers you can use.

The Apple II, on the other hand, allows me to select from a number of printers, and prints out text fast. Unlike the Mac, scrolling through files is smooth and fast. There's no noticeable screen refresh time involved (this problem is not as noticeable on the faster Mac SE/30's and Mac II's). So, if you don't need a lot of fonts and sizes, stick with text-based software on the Apple II. Oh yes, if you do want graphics

for the occasional output, you still can on the Apple II, although it may be slower.

An Apple II can be used efficiently without a hard drive. Not so a Mac: For serious use, a hard drive is a must. There are many useful applications that still work on a 64K Apple II, and most 8-bit software will work with 128K. If you have more than a megabyte, you've got it made. With a Mac, you need at least a megabyte of memory. I quickly found that to make serious use of Multifinder or HyperCard, I had to expand my memory to 2.5MB. Would you believe that even with 2.5MB, I still get "not enough memory" messages?

Transfer of files between Apple II and Mac is easy with Apple File Exchange. I learned that if I want word processing, database, or spreadsheet files available on both my Apple II and Macintosh, then the Apple II with AppleWorks is the best method to use in creating and editing files. It is such a simple thing to transfer AppleWorks files to Microsoft Works using the Works-to-Works and Apple File Exchange utilities. To transfer from the Mac to Apple using Works-to-Works with Apple File Exchange, you must first export the file to text format (ASCII) before using Apple File Exchange. There has been some debate over using an Apple II with 3.5 inch drives to copy Mac 800K disks. Some say it can and some say it can't be done reliably. All I know is that I have used COPY II PLUS and my Apple IIgs to copy both Mac data and program disks, and have not had a problem yet. However, it does take COPY II PLUS much longer to copy Mac disks than Apple II disks. The standard user interface is one of the great strengths of the Mac. Although I don't think it's really any easier to learn than other systems, the big advantage is that, once you learn it, that's it. Everything else falls into place and it's much easier to learn and use Mac software. This saves a lot of time. The Apple II world now seems to be heading to standards like the Mac, although I don't agree that the Apple IIgs should give up the text-based interface in favour of an exclusive graphics based use.

The Mac is great, and I wouldn't be without it, but I think the Apple II has been badly under-rated for the past few years. Both computers have a place for home and business applications. I will be keeping and using both.

COMPUTERS IN EDUCATION

by Glen Denyer

Picture, for a moment, teaching in a school into which computers had been completely integrated. What would this school be like? Let us start with a Sunday evening at home. . . .

After supper, our hypothetical male teacher goes to the study, turns on the computer, andtypes a series of translation exercises for a grade ten Italian class. He finishes this, opens a spreadsheet and upgrades the class marks, adding test results from that morning. All of this he saves to disk, turns off the light, and. . . well, that part is not important here.

The next morning, he gets to his first class early, inserts a key under a CRT on a shelf, enters his password and waits until he is logged on. Once in the system, he inserts his floppy disk and uploads his marks into the appropriate file in the main office. He switches to another area and uploads the exercises composed the night before into a file accessible from the four computer labs. His students will go there during the week to work independently. He already booked class-time in the lab at the beginning of term. He next asks for a record of the extra time spent by his students in the lab and saves it to disk. Later he will get a print-out of this information. After reading a few bits of information on certain students, he logs off. Later, when his class arrives, he will upload the attendance for the period, information which will be available to the teachers of periods two through six. All of this information, along with anecdotal comments he has made throughout the term, will be available for the end of term reports to the parents. At the end of the period, he might download some of the work for Independent Study that his students worked on in the lab the previous week. He will be able to examine this, make alterations and comments, and upload it later in the week so that the kids can continue to work on it.

Sounds like a dream, doesn't it? A set-up like this would make it easy to handle annoying administrative routines. There would be less paper work, fewer memos, less need for duplicating machines of all sorts. Students would be able to work at drills and exercises in all disciplines at their own rate. No more would it be necessary to review irregular verbs, or quadratic equations, or the duties of the leader of the opposition party just to be sure that the five or six slower kids in the class had them memorized. Students could do all of this themselves, and with an intelligent program, perhaps supplied by a publishing house, it would be far easier to keep track of progress, or to measure growth. This would free the teacher to work on the more advanced skills that are difficult to handle through a computer, or simply to work one on one to encourage the discouraged and praise the successful.

If the teacher had access to a modem, he could share work with other schools, put together a family-of-schools magazine, share ideas for exercises, help create common examinations, examine material uploaded by publishers, create a pen-pal network with students studying English in other countries, hold international competitions between schools through a conferencing network...

The potential is, without exaggeration, staggering. And the technology is here, now. There is no need for special programming languages or even special electronics or memory management systems.

So why don't we have it? Why, in Metropolitan Toronto, don't we have anything even close to it? Why is there not a single school in the entire province with anything resembling it? The obvious answer is cost. It does not require much reflection to realize that the dollar value of such an arrangement, even for a single school, would be prohibitive. But, just as obviously, that is not the whole answer. It does not explain why such a concept has not been seriously explored, why we are still tinkering around with patchwork structures that lack cohesion. It does not explain why the English Department of one North York school has three Mac Pluses, three modems, a printer, a range of software (all of it legal) and nine fairly committed staff users while the Science Department in the same school still hacks away on a single IIe and administers tests using op-scan cards; nor does it say why another school has a complete Mac Lab for English, a second for the Arts and a third lab for computer studies, all of this while other schools make do with a single, overloaded lab filled with aging IBM's. But that is a question for future articles.

The Rumor Monger

(November, 1989, courtesy of "The Rumor Monger", an anonymous LOGIC member in good standing.)

(DISCLAIMER: The material in this column is not intended to be taken TOO seriously. It is definitely NOT for the faint-of-heart. Frankly, if you believe more than 5% of it, you're even more gullible than we are. Enjoy!)

ShrinkIt GS will be freeware according to Andy Nicholas, contrary to the press release issued by L&L Productions at AppleFest in September. One of the reasons for the decision was that Andy felt that he had broken a verbal agreement with Kent Dickey over the authorship of the source code to compression routines in ShrinkIt. Also of note is the imminent release of ShrinkIt v3.0 which will use a slightly modified version of the existing packing algorithm to obtain more speed and smaller output files. ShrinkIt v3.0 will support the ability to add small blocks of text or messages to packed files for additional information on the contained files. ShrinkIt v3.0 for 8 bit Apple computers will remain freeware. Though on USENET, many have already called ShrinkIt/GS and ShrinkIt in general "beerware". You figure it out.

It seems that development tools native to the //gs are the middle of rapid growth. Apple recently made available to developers several new tools. These included documentation and software that allows the use of resources in GS/OS programs running under System Software 5.0. Resources which have been a part of the Macintosh system software since its conception are now available for //gs and are an important element in software development. What it allows developers to do (or not to do) is the hardcoding of text into the source code among other things. For example when a programmer creates a dialog box for a program, he has to enter the coordinates of the box, the location of all of the buttons and all of the text before hand in the original "C" or assembler source code. Resources allow the programmer to edit these dialog boxes without recompiling his code (usually a lengthy process). Resources are used heavily in the Macintosh world when programs have to be translated to foreign languages since all the text that is language dependent can be stored in resources and be translated by even a computer neophyte using a simple user-friendly Resource Editor program. Rez, Apple's resource compiler native to APW is available from APDA as part of the "Programming Tools and Interfaces for APW". Also in this package is a new linker called LinkIIGS which produces code already in OMFv2.0 and Expressload format. Header and macro files which support System Software 5.0 are included in order to update previous versions of ORCA/M, APW, APWC and ORCA/C to support the new features of System Software 5.0. The documentation for the new APW tools are actually relevant excerpts from the documentation for APW v2.0, which seems due for release anytime soon. ORCA/C is due for an bug fix release probably before Christmas. Beta-testers have been testing new versions of ORCA/C's C compiler for several weeks now. Design Master, The Byte Works resource editor product will probably be an integral part of ORCA/M v2.0 which will probably be released at the same time as APW v2.0. ORCA/BASIC doesn't seem to high on The Byte Works schedule as fixing previous products needs more attention. Toolbox Reference Volume 3 is available from APDA where resources among other subjects are described in detail.

HFS FST? Rumor has it that an Apple employee mentioned to someone on the fest floor that he has been using an HFS FST with GS/OS for quite a while. Whether or not this is true or not is up to you, but it is widely known that an HFS FST for reading Macintosh formatted disks has been around for quite a while within Apple. Also of note is that System Software v5.01 that saw limited distribution through BBS's and possibly on the information services was never an official release of the system software from Apple. Maybe this fabled NuPrometheus League is moving over to the Apple // departments? (NuPrometheus managed to send actual copies of the commented source code to Color QuickDraw to industry analysts and magazines). I personally remember some questions over a file called TS3 on the beta release of the system software back in May. It is now known this file was a patch for the latest version of the //gs ROM. This implies that the version 3 of ROM was frozen well before May, likely in late winter of 1989. If Mr. Sculley is to keep his promise of a new machine in the next 4 months, it implies that the ROM for the machine has likely already been frozen. Usually Apple sends invitations for major unveilings of products about two months in advance. To this date, I am unaware of any invitations being sent to Apple // publications. As usual, Apple is having their annual shareholder meeting in January: Perhaps something as significant as past January announcements (Lisa, Macintosh 128k, Macintosh SE/30) is in the works. January is also the month planned for the finalization and release of Apple's new sound tools which will allow standard MIDI data to be played through the internal Ensoniq chip inside every //gs.

IBM's MultiMedia computer, which is rumored to have a 386SX processor and possibly a subset of the IRIS graphics coprocessor and superb sound capabilities, is likely to be released before mid-1990. As Commodore is failing to deliver 2500UX Amiga's and a promised 68030-based Amiga is receiving muffled laughter from certain people, IBM's machine will, with proper pricing, give a serious blow to the Amiga market. Commodore's Amiga 3000 machine apparently will have a price starting at $7000 US. This has the home user out of the picture and is placing such a machine (if it really does exist) in stiff competition with increasingly cheaper and more powerful Macintosh machines, as well as NeXT and Sun's SparcStations.

The Rumor mill also had Apple introducing a Macintosh and //gs hybrid machine representing an end to the Golden Gate rumors and producing a product. This MacGS machine rumor coupled with the recent slashing of the price of the Macintosh Plus by more than $600 and the imminent release of Apple's cheap Macintosh was enough to create massive confusion on Apple's direction. *(continues)*

Apple Canada, which refuses to carry the //c+, recently supplied the local Toronto Computes newspaper with line art showing a //c+ and AppleWorks v3.0 together. They managed to supply line art to two products they don't carry or control. Interesting.

MacWeek has been printing rumors about a 33Mhz Mac // code-named the F-19 for a few months now. Now the F-19 is a nick-name for the USAF Steath Fighter which was recently admitted to exist by the US government. Why did MacWeek use a drawing of a USAF Phantom jet as the backdrop for information on this fabled "F-19"?

Editor's Footnotes:
Since this column was prepared, more rumours in the computer world have emerged.

• The Apple II Plus, which was discontinued in or about 1983, is to be revived (under licence) by an unidentified manufacturer as a $95.00 SCSI "chip" device the size of your thumb-nail, which will connect to any Macintosh or Apple IIGS. Demand is expected to be brisk. There is also talk of followup SCSI "chips" for the Apple I and original integer-BASIC Apple II microcomputers after things settle down.

• A Macintosh IIci was recently stolen from a government office in Ottawa, Canada. Alien life-forms are responsible, according to a government spokesperson. A space telescope in orbit around the earth spotted it on the moon. A future space shuttle may investigate. The aliens were allegedly trying to steal pull-down menu technology from its rightful owners.

• Scientists in Armonk, NY, USA are investigating the phenomenon of "computer dreams". The latest PC model from a vast American computer manufacturer has been reported to be capable of dreaming. Stray bytes appearing on its screen during such activity indicated that it was dreaming about becoming a Macintosh.

If you have any rumours to report, please send them to the Rumour Monger, c/o LOGIC, or post them in the appropriate forum on the LOGIC BBS. Good rumours may be reprinted in Maple Orchard. Public domain rumours need be posted.

SOFTWARE REVIEW

DISK EXPRESS II

("If it ain't broke, don't fix it.")

by KEN COHEN

The original Disk Express (by Alsoft) is a competent hard drive defragmentation program for the Macintosh. From what I've read, it works well and has gained a lot of popularity.

A word about disk defragmentation. As you add, change and delete files on your disk drive, small areas of free disk space open up. The disk drive begins to break up ("fragment") files into small pieces to fit into these free spaces. Eventually small pieces of files become scattered all over the disk. Although the operating system is able to keep track of the locations of the various pieces, the distances between file fragments and the number of fragments can cause the speed of your disk drive (whether hard or floppy) to deteriorate, sometimes drastically. Defragmentation programs re-organize the files on a disk by eliminating fragmentation of both files and free disk space.

Disk drives are able to reach some files more easily than others, depending on their locations on the disk. A good defragmentation program will also place the system and other frequently used files in the optimum position on the disk so that the drive heads can reach them fastest. This is sometimes called "prioritizing".

When I bought my first Mac a year ago, I bought Disk Express soon afterward. I ran it about every three months. Since the program cannot be interrupted and requires almost two hours to complete its work, I would usually run it when I had to leave the office for a few hours. I always returned to a nicely defragmented disk drive, and as much as 100K of "extra" disk space that my system had somehow lost track of would also materialize, as a bonus.

When Alsoft mailed me an upgrade offer for their new "Disk Express II" last fall, I was curious. How could they improve on what seemed a perfect program?

The "improvement", described by Alsoft as a revolution, was really a new idea: a defragmentation program that worked "in the background" on a day to day basis, without the user having to think about it. I could work at my computer while this program shuffled files around on my disk in the background so that they would always be in the optimum position.I wouldn't have to remember to run the program every three months, and my computer wouldn't be tied up for an hour or two during the procedure.

It sounded almost utopian. The upgrade cost was US$35.00. I faxed my order to Texas. Several weeks later the program arrived. I installed it as instructed.

The manual stated that the program would work very hard for a few days, but that thereafter I would hardly notice its presence. It certainly did work hard. The first morning, about five minutes after I turned on my computer, it began hammering away at my hard drive for all it was worth, and the racket lasted well over an hour. At the end of this "morning exercise", a pretty graphic display showed me how the program had nicely defragmented and optimized my hard drive. For the rest of the day it maintained silence.

The next morning, the racket repeated itself. And the next morning. And the next. The manual promised that this would last a few days, but it never seemed to end.

I've run this program for 10 days, and it still spends almost 30 minutes first thing in the morning banging away at my hard drive for all its worth. Although the process stops as soon as I press a key, it begins again within seconds. I can't stand the racket or the distraction, and I'm worried about how long my hard drive will put up with this kind of beating.

So I won't be using it any more on a regular basis. I'll run the new program every few months from now on, as I did in the past. Its one advantage -- it can be interrupted -- seems like a useful safety feature, but I see no other practical advantage for anyone in this "revolution".

Some people would call a program like this "gilding the lily". All I have to say is, "if it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Disk Library Update

Macintosh
New User Tips...
Product Review...
Feature Article...
Disk Library Update...

Macintosh Disks

We are pleased to bring to you the first disk released by your new Mac Disk Library Committee. The committee members are:

Mark Sissons (MarkSissons)
Director/Mac SIG Chairman
John Brennan (JBrennan)
Vice-President/Mac Disk Librarian
Morley Goddard (MAG)
Treasurer/Mac Committee Assistant

If you have any questions with regards to the Disk Library or the Mac meetings in general, please leave a message to any of the above on the LOGIC bulletin board (user ID's are in brackets).

As always a good supply of this new release will be available for sale at our regularly scheduled monthly meetings as well as by mail order from LOGIC.

Mac 256: New Updates and Goodies

On this disk is a collection of necessary updates to several excellent programs. In the virus detection area we have included the new Disinfectant 1.5 as well as Gatekeeper Aid. Both of those programs are enhanced to include the detection of the new 'WDEF' virus which attacks your hidden Desktop file. Included with Gatekeeper Aid is it's parent program Gatekeeper which was previously released on Mac disk #231. The latest versions of Zterm (V085), SuperClock (V3.8), Speedometer (V2.51), RamDisk+ (V2.1), Quick Format! (V5.0) and Scroll Limit (V1.0) are also included to round out this fine selection.

Apple II
New User Tips...
Product Review...
Feature Article...
Disk Library Update...

ProDOS Disks

ProDOS-91 A2 Central On Disk (Sample Disk)

This special disk is a fully working, special sampler issue of A2-Central On Disk, a monthly on-disk publication. This disk is chock full of goodies, including a sample issue of the A2-Central newsletter (in a text file), more than a dozen and a half useful programs, and some supplemental text, all for the Apple II.

GS Disks

GS-87 Font Catalog

This disk contains two AppleWorks GS Databases, which include data on the font as well as a sample of the font. The two files have the following sizes:

A2FNTCAT.A.M 845 Blocks
A2FNTCAT.N.Z 454 Blocks

This requires that you have AppleWorks GS and over 1.25 Meg. in your Apple IIgs.

GS-88 Font Samples

This disk contains ten $C0 type pictures, which contain samples of the current PD Fonts. FontScan is a program, which will scan your fonts and store them in an AppleWorks Database. Font Asm is a program written in France that allows you to work with fonts. For example, you can edit the fonts or modify the font information. This program will also convert Macintosh Fonts into Apple IIgs Fonts.

GS-89 Nucleus

This disk contains a graphical demo program. The disk contains a special loader on the disk, so it appears to contains zero files. This disk must be booted for the program to work.

GS-90 ProSEL-16 Demo

ProSEL-16 is a powerful set of utilities written for the Apple IIgs by Glen Bredon. All of the options in the menu are not active, because this is only a demo. I recommend that if you have an Apple IIgs, especially if you have a hard drive, that you take a look at this program. I guarantee that it will be worth your while.

GS-91 Photonix Disk Copier

Photonix is the second production of FTA (Free Tool Association), following NUCLEUS. This new copier on GS combines both speed (in copy) and power through new options, all this along with an agreeable look. The disk contains a special loader on the disk, and so only appears to contains two AppleWorks files on the whole disk. This disk must be booted for the program to work.

GS-92 Games Disk #4

BlackJack GS is a single player game of BlackJack for the Apple //GS.

Copy Killer - are trying to stop software from being pirated. You must collect all the disks and eliminate the Pirates, but some of the disks contain viruses. You can get vaccinated against the viruses.

FillMaze is a 3D perspective view of a walk through a randomly generated maze, intended as a demonstration of the power of the IIgs's unique fill mode graphics.

Music Game tests your ability to remember and play back note sequences.

Quadronome is a pseudo racquetball game which has three play modes.

WOZ - you have to destroy Macintoshes, Disks and other things.

This disk also includes: CheatMaster, Grackal, TicTacToe, Towers of Hanoi.

GS-93 Games Disk #5

Lunar Lander requires that you land a space ship with a limited amount of fuel, while making sure that you do not crash.

Chips and Dips is a Lode Runner like game for the Apple IIgs.

The object of MonteCarlo is to get rid of all the cards.

Worm Runner begins with the worm poised and ready to seek out a nice, juicy mushroom ('mushies') to satisfy his palette.

LOGIC'S NEWEST MEMBERS

LOGIC welcomes these new members:

LYNN MORGAN - Etobicoke, Ont. Lynn has an Apple II+ which is used for Genealogy

JOHN PATERSON - Brampton, Ont. Puts his IIGS to good use in home productivity. John's son gets the computer for his high school projects.

DON KEEL - Newmarket, Ont. Don has an Apple II+ which is used to further the education of his young children and for entertainment.

NANCY ROVERSGOHEEN - Toronto, Ont. Desktop publishing, Graphics, writing/research are well handled on her Mac IIcx and Laserwriter IINT.

STEPHEN LIU - Scarborough, Ont. Stephen has a IIGS which is used for education and entertainment.

PAUL PIILONEN - Toronto, Ont. Has an Apple II series computer but we do not have any further details about Paul's uses for his computer.

ANDREW WARDEN - Weston, Ont. Andrew also has an Apple II series computer but like Paul, above we do not have any other details.

MARK REYNOLDS - Scarborough, Ont. Mark uses his II+ clone mostly for word processing.

RICK SOMERVILLE - Unionville, Ont. Rick's main applications are 3D and graphics which are produced on his Mac IIx.

ROBERT F. REID - Toronto, Ont. Owns a Macintosh.

ENEAS GUERERRA - Toronto, Ont. Has a IIe clone.

PETER PUNDY - Scarborough, Ont. Peter covers all the angles with his Mac Plus and an IBM. He keeps busy using his computers for music, word processing, spreadsheet and programming (Hypertalk) and Pascal. He would like to get into C. Peter would also like to organize a LOGIC music SIG. If you are interested send e-mail to [LOGIC] or phone me, Sid, at 240-1636 and I will pass your name on to Peter.

JANET L. LANGDON - Toronto, Ont. Janet has a Mac SE on which she uses Word 4.0, Works 2.0 and MacDraw II as her main applications.

LINDA CARROLL - Toronto, Ont. Linda enjoys using graphic applications on her Mac IIx.

RAYMOND J. JOHNSTON - Scarborough, Ont. Raymond has an Apple II series computer. Raymond submitted one of our short membership application forms and, like some other new members, we do not have more detailed information.

DOUGLAS McFARLANE - Toronto, Ont. Douglas owns a Mac but he also submitted his application on a short form (the one on the back of our brochure).

GRANT R. JEFFREY - Toronto, Ont. Grant is indeed fortunate in owning a Mac II and a Mac Plus. He is obviously kept busy with desktop publishing and presentation.

DEREK L. ROGERS - Willowdale, Ont. Derek owns a Mac SE. He is one of our many members who have taken advantage of the reduced price for a two-year membership.

GUY S. BENENATI - Waterloo, Ont. Guy has a "moderately advanced" skill level and keeps his IIGS busy by using AppleWorks, Multiscribe and Paintworks Gold.

GREGORY POON - Scarborough, Ont. Again, the short application form so we can't tell you more than Gregory owns an Apple II series computer.

ANDREW KAMARAS - Toronto, Ont. Owns both a Mac Plus and a Mac IIci. Andrew must be very modest because he didn't tell us anything else about himself or the uses to which he puts his computers.

ROGER MOORE - Etobicoke, Ont. Roger is a moderately advanced computist. His Mac SE/30 is used with Excel, Word 4 and APL 68000. Roger is the first person who noticed that "PROGRAMMING" on our membership application was misspelled. I inadvertently omitted the "R".

PHILIP G. RODRIGUES - North York, Ont. Philip's IIc is used for word processing, business applications and adventure games for relaxation. Philip also programs in Applesoft BASIC and is moderately advanced.

RACHEL HOWELL - North York, Ont. We know that Rachel owns a IIGS but we don't have any other "vital statistics". Sorry.

PAT MALONEY - Don Mills, Ont. Word processing and spreadsheet mainly plus some data base functions are performed on Pat's IIc which is also used for pleasure as well as business. Pat claims to be a novice and would like to get more instruction on AppleWorks 3.0 and Publish It2! Check the Help List at the front of Maple Orchard Pat.

HENRY BURSZTAIN - Thornhill, Ont. Henry is another member who has an Apple IIc which is used mainly for word processing.

TERRY WALTON - East York, Ont. We are also short on info about Terry. The only thing we know is that there is a Mac lurking in the background.

HAROLD FEIST - Toronto, Ont. Harold has computer experience with a C64 and an Atari ST. He currently owns a Mac SE. Computer uses include DTP, database, industrial design and word processing. Harold has volunteered to answer questions about the above computers and related software. His ID on the BBS is [HF] so please give him a call if you need help.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY LIBRARY ACQUISITION DEPARTMENT - Lennoxville, Quebec. That's all the information which we received.

SHARON CHIMMING - Toronto, Ont. We welcome Sharon as a new computer owner having just purchased a Macintosh Plus which will be used with Microsoft Word and Fullpaint for posters. Sharon tells us that she saw Maple Orchard at a Computer Show. She "found LOGIC suit(ed her) needs much more than commercial BBSs advertised at the show". Sharon says that she is "looking forward to membership". We, on the other hand, are looking forward to having Sharon as a member.

DUNCAN McLAREN - Toronto, Ont. Duncan's Mac SE, running Microsoft Word and Microsoft EXCEL, is used in business.

MIKE POSGAY - Brampton, Ont. Mike is another of the many new and renewing members who has taken advantage of the reduced rates for a two-year membership. He uses his Mac SE for word processing and textile design.

(continues)

ERIC McGILLICUDDY - Toronto, Ont. Eric has been extremely active on the BBS since he became a member. Eric has also volunteered to distribute Maple Orchard to dealers in the downtown Toronto area. He is presently using an Apple IIc (640K) for word processing and programming in C, Assembler and Applesoft BASIC and expects to get a Mac II shortly.

LISA C. HALL - Willowdale, Ont. Lisa has an Apple II, a IIe and an IBM. She commented on her application "Your (LOGIC's) Services Sound Super!!"

Lisa is a Computer Therapist who works with people who have suffered head injuries. She is always on the look-out for educational-based or any unique programs which she can use in her therapy. If you can help, please call Lisa at Head Injury Rehabilitation, (416) 221- 3331.

DELTA CHILD CARE NETWORK - North York, Ont. This organization has two Mac Plus computers, 2 hard drives and an Imagewriter printer which are all used mostly for word processing and graphics.

HERMAN H. TEN CATE - Burlington, Ont. Herman uses Excel, Word, Panorama and Smartcom with his Mac II and Hayes 2400 baud modem.

JENNIFER CHAPMAN - Toronto, Ont. Jennifer has an Apple IIc and although relatively new at computing is looking forward to using her machine for word processing and database.

KA WAI WONG - Scarborough, Ont. He asked us to call him HERC for short. Herc owns a Macintosh Plus, a Macintosh II and a PC/XT. He specializes in graphic layout and designs, desktop publishing and MIDI.

ROBERT HASSARD - Willowdale, Ont. The only thing we know about Robert is that he owns an Apple II series computer.

DONNA CROSSLEY - Toronto, Ont. Is a new computer user who owns an Apple II+ which she hopes to use to best serve her graphic design skills. But first she is faced, as all of us were at one time, to learn to use her computer. Donna would like Logic members to give her all the help we can.

FRANK LOFEUDO - Toronto, Ont. Frank owns both a Mac Plus and an Apple IIc. His main applications are educational and personal use.

JEFF BLAKENEY - Angus, Ont. Jeff owns an Apple IIGS. It appears that his computer is really kept busy because Jeff uses it with Appleworks, and for communications, for playing games and for programming in BASIC and ASSEMBLY. Jeff has offered his help to our members with programming and with hardware problems.

GERALD GOLLAND - Istanbul, Turkey. Originally from Toronto, Gerald is an EFL teacher in Istanbul. He has his "trusty IIc which has been their workhorse." Gerald has 5 kids who study at home and a handicapped 5 year old who is already learning to read on the IIc. Gerald mentions that there is NO Apple II software available in Istanbul. There's lot's for the Mac though. Quote Gerald "the dealer says 'Buy a Mac!' - Ha!"

ANDREW STAWICKI - Mississauga, Ont. Andrew owns a Mac SE and is one of these super-enthusiastic people. Anything that has something to do with his computer is just great. He is a real LOGIC enthusiast. Andrew is a staff photographer with the Toronto Star newspaper.

KENNETH RUMAK - Whitby, Ont. Kenneth uses his Mac II and Laserwriter Plus for spreadsheets and desktop publishing. Kenneth requested a mortgage amortization program for Canadian mortgages. I'm sure that Logic's lawyer and member, Ken Cohen of Wynch and Gassee, was able to help.

NORMAN GALL - Downsview, Ont. Norman has quite a computer background, having worked for Honeywell Defense Systems; as a technical consultant for a Macintosh dealer and has consulted with Hospitals in Ontario with Macintosh computers. Norman owns a Mac Plus with an Ehman 80+ hard drive and a Hewlett-Packard Deskwriter which are used for word processing, data storage/retrieval and telecommunications. He is well versed in telecommunications networks such as Bitnet, Internet, Usenet, CompuServe and GEnie. To the "Assistance to LOGIC" question, Norman replied "Technical Writing". (Note: Maple Orchard Editor and SIG chairmen: Grab this member.)

MARY KANAVAUGH, ST. PATRICK SCHOOL - Markham, Ont. The school has an Apple IIe and a Mac SE which are used, naturally, for student education.

RICHARD (RICK) HILTS - Collingwood, Ont. Rick phoned me on a snowy December afternoon, said he wanted to join LOGIC and get ResEdit for his Mac. "Terrific!" I answered, "I'll look after it and mail your stuff to you within the next few days." "Hold on to my stuff Sid", said Rick, I'll drive down tomorrow and pick it up from you if you don't mind." I didn't and he did. Rick is a very happy member, except for one thing - there are no docs for ResEdit on the disk. (If you can help, please let me know. Sid.)

J. MICHAEL ARMITAGE - Toronto, Ont. Michael also joined LOGIC by using the short application form so we know only that he has a Mac.

DR. LOUIS CANELLA - Toronto, Ont. Dr. Canella (Louis to our members) uses a Mac SE in his practise.

MICHAEL McKEEVER - Toronto, Ont. Michael owns an Atari 1040ST with Mac emulation and is used for personal, business and recreational applications.

REV. DAVID HONSBERGER - Sawyerville, Quebec. David phoned from Sawyerville to join LOGIC. Althoug Reverend Honsberger uses his Mac Plus primarily for preparing his sermons, he uses his computer for other applications as well.

I want, at this time, to extend a warm welcome to all these new members of the ever-increasing LOGIC family.

Sincerely,
Sid Stulberg.
Chairman - Membership Committee.

NEW LOGIC MEMBER PRAISES USER GROUPS

Eric McGillicuddy, one of LOGIC's newest members, has some good words for user groups.

Eric was quoted in the February, 1990 issue of *MacUser* magazine, in response to criticism of customer support from Apple's dealer network. *"My dealer has given the best support I could ask for," claims Eric McGillicuddy of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. "He gave me the number of the local user group! Users love to share their experiences in taming their beasts, and chances are they have solved similar problems."*

LOGIC Disk Order Form

Please cut out or photocopy this form.

Qty.	Disk No.	Disk Name	Size	Price	Totals
1	ProDOS-86	(Example)	5.25"	6.48	6.48
1	MAC-251	(Example)	3.5"	6.48	6.48
		Start your order below:			
		SUBTOTAL:			
		Ontario residents add 8 per cent sales tax:			
		Disk Order TOTAL:			

FREE SHIPPING (except bulk disk special offer please add $2.00 per order) BY FIRST CLASS MAIL.

PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Name: _____ Phone: ( )_____

Street: _____ Apt:_____

City: _____ Province/State:_____

Postal Code: _____ Country: _____

Disks are $6.48. Ontario residents please add 8% Ontario retail sales tax.

PLEASE NOTE:

LOGIC library disks are only available to LOGIC members. For membership application, please see next page. You may submit your disk order along with your membership application.

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LOGIC Meetings

All meetings take place at North York Memorial Hall, Burgundy Room A (Level CL, below the library), 5110 Yonge Street, one block north of Sheppard and physically one block west of Yonge.

Meetings start at 7:00 pm with Disk Library sales (Public Domain and Shareware). From 7:00 to 7:30 at each Apple II meeting, there is an open session on Apple II Fundamentals, where members will be on hand to answer questions and solve problems. Announcements are made at 7:30 pm, and the main topic of each meeting begins afterward.

Tuesday, February 6, 1990
Macintosh Meeting
Members Night

Tuesday, February 20, 1990
Apple II Meeting
Telecommunications

Tuesday, March 3, 1990
Macintosh Meeting
Topic to be announced

Tuesday, March 17, 1990
Apple II Meeting
Apple //gs update meeting, a meeting to focus on the //gs

Tuesday, April 3, 1990
Macintosh Meeting
Topic to be announced

Tuesday, April 17, 1990
Apple II Meeting
Apple Canada update meeting (tentative, depending on availability of a speaker from Apple Canada)

Note: topics are subject to change without notice.
Check the hotline (416-323-0828) or the LOGIC BBS for any changes.